The New-York Times.

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TERRIBLE DISASTER.

The Steamer Stonewall Burned on the Mississippi.

Two Hundred and Twenty-two Lives Lost.

All the Women and Children on Board Drowned or Burned.

APPALLING SCENES AT THE FIRE.

The Hay Freight Fired by the Candle of Gamblers.

Narratives of the Engineer and Other Eye-Witnesses.

Particulars of the Disaster—Passengers Drowned Within Reach of the Shore—No Life Boats on Board—Over Two Hundred Horses and Cattle Also Lost.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A special dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says that the steamer *Stonewall*, which left St. Louis Tuesday evening for New-Orleans, heavily laden with passengers, and horses, mules, hay and other freight generally, took fire last night when near Neely's Landing, and despite all efforts to save her was burned to the water's edge. When the fire broke out every effort was made to land, but the steamer was so heavily laden that she could not be brought nearer than 100 yards of the shore. Great confusion and terror prevailed. There were about two hundred cabin and deck passengers on board, quite a number of whom were women and children. The flames spread with great rapidity. Scores of men sprung into the water and attempted to reach the shore by swimming. Nearly all of these were lost. Every conceivable object that could be obtained was thrown into the water, and to these the passengers clung with all the tenacity of life. The steamer *Belle Memphis*, Captain CRANE, on her way to St. Louis, reached the scene during the fire and picked up from the water all that are known to be saved. The pilot, engineer, stoker, carpenter and forty-four passengers, are known to be saved. The Captain, the clerks and other officers, the deck hands and many passengers were lost. The books and papers of the boat were lost, also the cattle and other freight on board. A number of persons died after reaching the shore from exposure in the water. There was no explosion. All the women and children were lost, nearly, if not all, being burned to death. The conduct of the officers and passengers is said to have been heroic. Such an appalling scene has not been witnessed on the Mississippi for many years. The saved were kindly cared for by the officers of the *Belle Memphis* and were taken to St. Louis.

LATER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—An interview with the assistant engineer of the ill-fated steamer, by a telegraphic correspondent at Carbondale, gets from him the following statement:

The alarm was given at 6:30 o'clock, and in ten minutes the boat was in a sheet of flame and every person had deserted her. All that were lost were drowned; none were burned. Of eleven women on board but three were saved. But one yawl was seen, and that was taken possession of by some deck passengers. No other lifeboat or life-preservers were seen. The boat grounded two hundred yards from the shore, in about six feet of water. There were forty cabin passengers, one hundred and fifty deck passengers and sixty of the crew—in all, about two hundred and fifty souls. About fifty only were saved.

Another Account—Narrative of an Eye-Witness.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 28.—Mr. PHELPS, a planter, of Shreveport, La., has arrived here from the wreck of the steamer *Stonewall*, and furnishes the following brief particulars of the terrible disaster to that boat:

The boat caught fire at 6:30 o'clock Wednesday evening, at a point a little below Neely's Landing, and 125 miles below St. Louis, from a candle which the deck passengers had placed near some hay while they were engaged playing cards. The *Stonewall* was run on a gravel bar, the pilot supposing that the passengers could wade ashore. Unfortunately, at the end of the bar there was a slough, and here it was that the larger number were drowned. The boat was run on the bar but two feet, and the shallowest point about her had five or six feet of water. She had so much hay on board that she burned like tinder. All attempts to extinguish the fire were without avail. The *Belle Memphis* came up at 9:30 o'clock, (three hours after the accident,) and rendered all the assistance possible. Out of 252 passengers and crew only thirty are known to be saved. The last seen of Captain SCOTT he was floating down stream on a log.

The people at Neely's Landing saw the light, and hastened to assist the unfortunate passengers. One man rescued sixteen persons with a skiff. Had it not been for their help all would have been lost. A gentleman from Paducah, Ky., swam ashore with a lady on his back, and, at her entreaty, returned to save her child. While swimming ashore he was grasped by a drowning man, and was compelled to shake him off in order to save himself. One man was taken from the wreck so badly burned that he died as soon as he reached the shore. Captain DANDY, of Shreveport, La., was saved. There were thirty-nine cabin passengers and sixty of the crew. There were quite a number of ladies on board, and all are supposed to be lost except one. FUTKERSON, the pilot, and the carpenter, were the only members of the crew saved.

The *Stonewall* was owned by Captain JOHN SHAW and DENNIS LONG, the latter of Louisville, and was valued at $45,000, and insured for [illegible]. She had about 800 tons of freight, including 270 horses, cattle and mules. They were insured. Captain SHAW had stopped off this trip, and Captain TOM SCOTT was in command of the boat.

The Chief Engineer's Story.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 28.—GEORGE W. FULTON, chief engineer of the steamer *Stonewall*, arrived here on the *Belle Memphis*, and gives some further particulars. Sixteen persons were saved by clinging to planks, and sixteen more swam ashore. These are all, out of between 250 and 260 souls on board, of whose positive safety there is any certainty. One man named BENNETT was picked up and brought ashore, but he died soon after. The only officers of the boat known to be saved are GEORGE W. FULTON, chief engineer; EDWARD FULKERSON, pilot, and E. P. WATSON, carpenter. MONROE VANDERVERT, the stoker, and CHARLES WILLIAMS and JOHN CHURCHMAN, deck hands, are also among the saved. Of the three ladies on board only one, Mrs. GREGG, was saved. Captain SCOTT was last seen floating on a spar. Men on shore rode seven miles down the stream in hopes of finding him, but he was not found. The scene on board was heartrending in the extreme. The flames spread with wonderful rapidity under the action of a strong wind, and the passengers in wild terror crowded the forecastle until forced overboard in a mass, and drowned each other in desperate struggles to free themselves. Others would jump into the water, whirl around in the strong current for an instant, and disappear forever. Mr. FULTON jumped overboard and attempted to swim ashore, but coming in contact with a number of mules he swam to, and climbed on, the wheel of the boat. While there, the steam-pipe burst, and the wheel revolved three times. He clung to it, however, and was finally taken ashore in a skiff.

CHARLES WILLIAMS, a deck hand, says he tried to smother the fire when it was first discovered, with blankets, but the wind blew so strongly he failed. An effort was made to bring the hose to play on the fire, but the crowds of the frenzied deck passengers rushed with such irresistible force upon the men having it in charge that they were obliged to give it up. WILLIAMS then threw overboard a bale of hay, and getting on it drifted to the stern of the boat, where he encountered the boat's yawl containing six men and a woman. He was taken on board, but having no oars, they could not stem the current. WILLIAMS and the woman were put ashore, and the remaining men made another attempt to reach the steamer, using the seats of the yawl for paddles, but the tide was too strong, and they were carried down the stream and were seen no more. WILLIAMS thinks there were not more than thirty persons saved, but it is hoped many were able to reach the shore at different points down the river, and that further information will show the loss of life has not been so terrible and appalling as the present advices indicate. There is no telegraph office within several miles of the scene of disaster, and no information later than 11 o'clock last night has been received.

A List of the Passengers Known to be Saved.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 28.—The following are the names of passengers known to be saved from the steamer *Stonewall*, furnished by W. O. Cook, of Texas, who was a passenger on the boat: N. M. Mosheress, L. L. Joan, M. Marx, M. Berry, J. Swain, N. Jones, of New-Orleans; V. Cook, M. C. Sweeness, P. Hurren, J. N. Stewart, J. Conway, Mike Kinley and brother, George Helmerona, Louis, George and Nicholas Peret, B. Peret and wife, N. H. Mosherg, L. Swan, James Schwarz, Harmon M. Phillips of Shreveport, La., J. Conerass, James Griffin, John Pierce, Dennis Moriarty, Dr. A. W. Washburn, Dr. S. B. Innis, T. H. Carroll, J. H. Layon, second engineer. Two hundred and fifty-eight persons were on board the *Stonewall* including the crew, only thirty-eight of whom are known to have been saved.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fenian Amnesty and Other Irish Questions—Another Letter from Mr. Gladstone.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The Dublin Fenian Amnesty Association, at a business meeting held in that city last evening, unanimously adopted resolutions expressing regret at Mr. GLADSTONE'S refusal to release the Fenian prisoners, and declaring their determination to continue the agitation and to form local associations throughout the country.

The *Times* to-day, in an article on the clamor for Fenian amnesty, says: "Many Governments as well as that of England formerly regarded rebellion as transcending all other crimes, and as one to be punished beyond them all. The British Government now looks upon it as more fraught than ordinary crimes with ruinous consequences to the peace and prosperity of the country, as springing from the same intractability of temper and selfish disregard of the welfare of others which prompt common illegalities, and as requiring the same standard of punishment. When it is demonstrated that the Fenians have harder work, worse food and harsher treatment than other convicts, it will be time to accuse Mr. GLADSTONE of being less sensitive to injustice when practiced on his fellow-countrymen than when inflicted on foreigners. While the Government refuses to act toward rebellion as if it were simply virtue misdirected, Mr. GLADSTONE can afford to treat with indifference the imputation that he has turned renegade from his generous principles of 1851."

DUBLIN, Oct. 28.—Mr. GLADSTONE has written a letter to the Town Council of this city, expressing his satisfaction, and that of his colleagues, at the approval given by the City of Dublin to their conduct in regard to the Irish Church legislation during the last session of Parliament. Mr. GLADSTONE acknowledges the solemn obligations he is under to deal to the best of his ability with other subjects affecting the welfare of Ireland. With respect to the Fenians, he says, it would have been more agreeable to the Government to give effect to a desire for clemency founded on the most honorable motives. The subject is then considered in all its bearings and the reasons given for denying an amnesty.

SIR JOHN GRAY, M. P., informed the Council that he believed Mr. GLADSTONE'S personal desire was to release the Fenian prisoners. He knew the Premier was determined to settle the land question in the effective manner in which he had settled the Church question, and that he was resolved to abolish the exterminating policy of the landlords.

President Grant and the Gold Speculators—English Holders of American Railway Shares—Infringement of an American Patent.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The *Post*, commenting on the action of General GRANT, in regard to the gold speculations, says:

"The habits and life of President GRANT are a sure guarantee that he will do his duty impartially to all parties. His character as a soldier will protect him from temptations to which those who make politics a trade frequently yield. His judgment as a statesman remains to be tried. Thus far he has given evidence of statesmanlike prudence and good temper. The temporary failure of the *Alabama* negotiations led him to wisely postpone the reopening of the subject. The course he has pursued with respect to Cuba, proves that however anxious for aggrandizement the Union is, he is resolved to observe faithfully the duties prescribed by international law."

The English holders of the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie Railroad Shares are organizing for the purpose of bringing suit in the American Courts in prosecution of their claims.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 28.—In the Court of Sessions to-day WILLCOX & GIBBS obtained a verdict against WILLIAM STERLING & SONS, of Glasgow, for damages and costs for infringement of their patent, and a prohibition of the defendants from further infringement.

FRANCE.

The Directorship of the Press—Commodore Worden in Paris—Violations of the Press Law.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—M. GIRAUDEAU has been appointed to the Directorship of the Press, *vice* M. LANGLE.

Commodore WORDEN, of the United States Navy, has arrived here.

The Ministers have decided not to prosecute the Press for any of the recent violations of the Press law.

AUSTRIA.

The Recent Duel in Paris—Prince Metternich Censured.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Austrian Government censures Prince METTERICH for his connection with the recent duel.

FIRES.

Another Fire at the Coal Mines—A Coal Breaker Burned.

SCRANTON, Penn., Oct. 28.—About 10 o'clock last night the breaker of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, situated about seven miles from White Haven, was burned to the ground. Labor on the works had been stopped for several days, with the exception of pumping, and the belief is expressed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The property is insured for $30,000, in the following companies: Yonkers, of New-York, $2,500; Franklin, Philadelphia, $2,500; Manhattan, of Hanover, N. Y., $2,500; Farmers', of New-York, $2,500; Manhattan, of New-York, $5,000; Hartford, $5,000; North America, of Philadelphia, $2,500; Home, of New-York, $2,500; Phenix, of Hartford, $2,500; North America, of New-York, $2.500.

A Flouring Mill at Bath, N. Y., Burned—A Fire in Marion, Ind.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 28.—OGDEN'S flour-mill, at Bath, Steuben County, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $30,000.

MARION, Ind., Oct. 28.—The large hub and spoke factory of C. S. TIBBETTS & Co., at Marion, Ind., was burned last night. The loss was $33,000, and the insurance $16,000.

THE MORMON CHURCH.

A Dangerous Schism—The Editors and Proprietors of the Utah Magazine Suspended.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—The following is an extract from a private letter from a well-informed gentleman living in Salt Lake to one of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*:

"The schism, of which you may have heard while here, is working. STENHOUSE and all the editors and proprietors of the *Utah Magazine* have been suspended, and if they stand firm (and they will) they will be cut off. It is only valuable as showing what may be expected when the overpowering will and intellect of BRIGHAM YOUNG shall have been removed—a revolution proceeding from the heart of the Church itself, enthroning the majority of the people instead of God, of course letting drop the absurd idea of daily revelations as its basis, polygamy and the preposterous scheme of empire to which they are now so fanatically devoted, would go."

Mr. STENHOUSE, named in the above extract, is editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, and has been for many years one of BRIGHAM YOUNG'S most trusted friends and ardent admirers. His daughter is one of the wives of JOSEPH YOUNG, BRIGHAM'S eldest son. The editors of the *Magazine* are wealthy and influential.

THE CROPS.

Preliminary Report From the Department of Agriculture—Better Prospects for Corn—Increase of the Cotton Area.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The Department of Agriculture has just issued a preliminary report of the condition of the crops. It says:

The great agricultural lesson of the season inculcates the necessity of draining and thorough culture. It is not an exaggeration to estimate the reduction this season, from the alternate drowning and scorching of farm crops, at $200,000,000. The general apprehension of a serious failure in the corn crop of the more Northern States has been materially modified by the sunny weather in September, and exemption from killing frosts to Oct. 1. Early frosts, in some portions of the Eastern and Middle States, checked ripening and left the frosted field in an immature and damaged condition. But the injury is comparatively slight in extent and limited in area, as the whole crop has had an unusually favorable maturing season, resulting in a very gratifying amelioration of the prospects for a supply of this important staple. Yet a full crop, which should not be less than 1,150,000,000 bushels, can by no means be expected. When the harvest is over and the local estimates are completed, the aggregate will attest a moderate yield, amply sufficient for all the wants of the country. Had the Spring wheat been equal to the Winter, the whole crop would be enormous. Throughout the South the yield is unusually large and the quality excellent. Texas and Mississippi are somewhat less conspicuous sharers in this improvement than other States in that section. In Illinois the counties reporting an increase equivalent to ten per cent. or more are almost, without exception, in the southern part of the State, below the fortieth parallel—the Winter wheat region. Those claiming eight-tenths of a crop or less are, with one or two exceptions, Spring wheat counties. Indiana grows a larger proportion of Winter wheat, and consequently this year produced a much better average yield than Illinois. Many of the counties return high figures. The area of cotton cultivation was increased last Spring fully sixteen per cent. More than a million acres were added to the cultivated area. Fertilizers were liberally used in the Atlantic States, and improved implements were to some extent employed. Rarely has there been a better season for oats than the present—very few of the States returning a less increase than ten per cent., and some giving thirty or thirty-five per cent. The season has been too dry for either kind of potatoes in the South and on the Atlantic coast to New-York. New-England generally has a good crop, and it is unusually good in the West, with the exception of Minnesota. The product of sweet potatoes is manifestly increased. A slight increase is reported in the aggregate numbers of fattening cattle, as well as in their average condition. Some of the States fail to maintain a full average, among which are New-York, New-Jersey, Kentucky and Illinois.

Woman's Suffrage—The Convention at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 28.—A Woman's Suffrage Convention assembled in the Opera House in force this forenoon, and Rev. N. J. BURTON, of this city, was called on to preside. Prayer was offered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. After singing by the HUTCHINSON Family, Mrs. CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, of Boston, read a long essay. Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, of New-York, addressed the Convention. The attendance is large and includes many advocates of woman's suffrage from various parts of the country. This afternoon Mrs. MARY A. LIVERMORE, of Chicago, addressed a large audience, and this evening Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER made an address and Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE read a poem. The Convention will continue through to-morrow and to-morrow evening.

Lake Disasters—Vessels Ashore in Lake Ontario.

OSWEGO, Oct. 28.—The bark *Water Witch*, of Montreal, with scrap iron, from Kingston for Cleveland, foundered off South Bay, Lake Ontario, on Sunday morning. The crew came ashore in the small boats.

PORT COLBORNE, Canada, Oct. 28.—Schooner *William Rayner*, with cargo of pig-iron, for Cleveland, went ashore at Morgan's Point, six miles from here, last night, in a snow-storm. It is thought she will be got off without much damage.

Another schooner, name unknown, is reported ashore near the *Rayner*.

Schooner *Jamaica* ran into this port, with the loss of sails and rigging.

A Fashionable Wedding in Philadelphia—The President Present—Movements of General Grant.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—J. RILEY WEAVER, United States Consul at Brindisi, Italy, and a daughter of Bishop SIMPSON, were married last night, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. Among the guests were the President, Mrs. GRANT and daughter NELLIE, Generals DENT and EATON, Senator CATTELL, Mayor FOX, and other notables. The church was beautifully decorated with flowers and crowded with friends. The presence of the President attracted great crowds, both in front of the church and at the residence of Bishop SIMPSON, on Mount Vernon-street, where the reception took place later in the evening. The bridal presents were very valuable. The happy pair will leave on Saturday in the steamer for Europe.

President GRANT, accompanied by Ex-Secretary BORIE and Senator CATTELL, visited the Commercial Exchange this morning, shook hands with the merchants and departed without being required to make a speech. He spent the rest of the morning in visiting objects of interest, and this evening is to attend the Sabbath School jubilee for the benefit of the home for destitute members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Academy of Music.

At 11 o'clock this evening Breck's Band proceeded to the residence of Ex-Secretary BORIE and serenaded President GRANT, who appeared and returned his thanks for the compliment. It is believed the President will return to Washington on Friday.

West Virginia Election—A Light Vote.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 28.—The election for representatives to the Legislature passed off quietly throughout the State. The vote is light, and the returns are not sufficient at this hour to indicate the result. The Democrats have increased their majority in this city and in Parkersburg. Returns from Ohio County indicate the election of the entire Democratic ticket over what was known as the "Let Up" Republicans, who advocate the repeal of the Disfranchise law and test oath, &c.

WASHINGTON.

A Claim for Mining Lands in California—The President's Letter to Judge Dent on the Mississippi Election—General Belknap's Arrival—The Census and Other Matters.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—One of the numerous cases in which WILLIAM MCGARRAHAN is plaintiff, and by which he hopes to establish his claim to a valuable tract of land in California, was before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day. In January MCGARRAHAN made application for a *mandamus* to compel Mr. BROWNING, the then Secretary of the Interior, to issue him a patent for the land claimed. Mr. BROWNING denied the jurisdiction of the Court, but by an arrangement between counsel it was agreed that the judgment of the Court upon the application might be rendered in vacation, as of the January term, 1869. Meantime Mr. COX became Secretary of the Interior, and on July 8, the May term having intervened, an order or decree for the *mandamus* was entered by Judges FISHER and OLIN. Secretary COX now asks that the writ may be quashed: First, one the ground of irregularity, as too much time had been permitted to elapse between the application and the date of the judgment, a court term having intervened; and second, because the judgment was in violation of the act of Congress upon which MCGARRAHAN bases his claim, which excepts from the right of purchase therein given all lands containing mines of gold, silver, or cinnabar, and as the new Idrea Mines Company had filed a claim for a cinnabar mine thereon. The motion to quash the writ was reserved for future action.

JUDGE DENT AND THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the letter of the President to Judge DENT, written just before the nomination of the latter by the Conservatives of Mississippi, and to which allusion has heretofore been made:

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1, 1869.

DEAR JUDGE: I am so thoroughly satisfied in my own mind that the success of the so-called Conservative Republican Party in Mississippi would result in the defeat of what I believe to be for the best interest of the State and the country, that I have determined to say so to you in writing. Of course I know or believe that your intentions are good in accepting the nomination from the Conservative Party. I would regret to see you run for office and be defeated by my act, but, as matters now look, I must throw the weight of my influence in favor of the party opposed to you. I earnestly hope that before the election there will be such concessions on either side in Mississippi as to unite all true supporters in the State of reconstruction and the Administration in support of one ticket. [Here follows a paragraph of a private nature, and the letter then concludes as follows:] I write this to you solely that you may not be under any wrong impression as to what I regard, or may hereafter regard, as my public duty. Personally, I wish you well, and would do all in my power proper to be done to secure your success; but in public matters personal feelings will not influence me. My kindest regards. Yours truly, U. S. GRANT.

Judge DENT writes to a friend that a paragraph of this letter is all that he has used on the stump, to show the friendship of the President for him.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL BELKNAP.

General BELKNAP, the new Secretary of War, arrived here this evening. He was met at the depot by Colonel T. M. DAYTON, of General SHERMAN'S staff, and drove at once to the latter's residence, whose guest he will remain for the present. General BELKNAP is in fine health and spirits.

THE CENSUS.

The concluding accounts of the expenses of the Eighth Census have been fully stated, and show the cost of that work to have been $1,535,004 54, against $1,318,027 53, which was the cost of taking the Seventh Census. Pertinent to this subject it may be stated that the paper on the Census, read by General GARFIELD before the Social Science Association last night, embodies, to a considerable extent, the ideas which he will submit to Congress in his report on the subject of the Ninth Census, as Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to consider that matter. The essay derives unusual importance from this fact.

DIRECT TAX COMMISSIONERS.

The Direct Tax Commissioners have finally closed their accounts, and the amount paid during the past fiscal year for their expenditures was $7,051 79.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, returned to-day from the West, after an absence of a month.

RETURN OF SOLICITOR BANFIELD.

Solicitor BANFIELD returned from New-York to-day, and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury. The nature of his disclosures or discoveries has not transpired.

CITY MAIL DELIVERY AND COLLECTION.

During the past fiscal year there were delivered by the letter carriers in the fifty principal cities where the service has been established, 80,071,062 mail letters, 18,380,627 local letters, and 21,954,898 newspapers. The entire cost of the service was $1,183,915 31, which includes the collection of letters from the street boxes.

THE NICKEL FIVE CENT COIN.

Such large amounts of nickel coin have accumulated in the Post Offices and the several depositories, that Secretary BOUTWELL to-day issued an order for their redemption by the Treasury, which he is authorized to do in his discretion by law. It is not intended to diminish the circulation of this coin, but to open a way for the depositories who receive them to dispose of them. They will be supplied as usual from the Mint in amounts of $100.

MEXICAN MAHOGANY AND CEDAR.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of information to the effect that the Mexican Government has made a reduction of twenty-five per cent. in the export duty upon mahogany and cedar from that Government.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

COUNTERFEIT LAW STAMPS.

Commissioner DELANO has received a large lot of well-counterfeited stamps, such as are used for legal purposes, from California.

TOBACCO SEIZED.

Supervisor FULTON informs the Bureau of seizures of tobacco, fraudulently transported from Virginia as eggs, packed in trunks or boxes, weighing, in some cases, 300 pounds.

RESIGNATION.

JAMES W. WILSON, of Indiana, one of the Pacific Railroad Commissioners, has resigned.

WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Upon the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, the President has accepted a section of sixty-three miles of the Western Pacific Railroad, and ordered the bonds due on account of the construction thereof to be issued to the Company.

THE NEW CIRCUITS.

Hon. EBON C. INGERSOLL, of Illinois, is favorably mentioned by his friends for appointment as Circuit Judge under the new law for the Circuit composed of Indiana, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin.

DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Salaries of Our Ministers Abroad—Excess of Consular Fees Over Salaries—Report of the Fifth Auditor—Other Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.—The forthcoming report of the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury contains the following statement of expenses of Missions abroad for salaries, contingencies and loss by exchange from July 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869, as shown by accounts adjusted in that office:

Austria—Salaries, $17,365 57; contingencies, $83 79.
Belgium—Salaries, $8,118 17; contingencies, $1,164 75.
Bolivia—Salaries, $1,359 87; contingencies, $56 25.
Brazil—Salaries, $6,000.
Chili—Salaries, $3,413 76; contingencies, $469 75.
China—Salaries, $1,500; loss by exchange, $1,411.
Costa Rica—Salary, $7,316 57; contingencies, $286 54.
Denmark—Salary, $5,625; contingencies, $198 47.
Ecuador—Salary, $1,000.
France—Salary, $26,487 42; contingencies, $3,934 94.
Great Britain—Salary, $21,021 53; contingencies, $1,766 54.
Guatemala—Salary, $8,118 13; contingencies, $615 12; loss by exchange, $346 79.
Hawaiian Islands—Salaries, $6,096; contingencies, $183.
Honduras—Salary, $618.
Italy—Salary, $10,867; contingencies, $410.
Japan—Salary, $10,000; contingencies, $331; loss by exchange, $973 94.
Liberia—Salary, $2,850 64; contingencies, $137.
Mexico—Salary, $11,332 52; contingencies, $1,787 93.
Netherlands—Salary, $7,500; contingencies, $350 86.
Nicaragua—Salary, $7,953; contingencies, $397.
Paraguay—Salary, $10,414; contingencies, $776; loss by exchange, [illegible].
Peru—Salary, $10,755 50; contingencies, $571; loss by exchange, $531.
Portugal—Salary, $870 85; contingencies, $135 86; loss by exchange, $21 30.
Prussia—Salary, $12,000; contingencies, $1,093.
Russia—Salary, $12,989; contingencies, $932 96.
Salvador—Salary, $7,500; contingencies, $168 81; loss by exchange, $212.
Spain—Salary, $12,000; contingencies, $3,712; loss by exchange, $116.
Sweden—Salary, $6,820; contingencies, $230.
Switzerland—Salary, $8,118; contingencies, $415.
Turkey—Salary, $7,500; contingencies, $30 70; loss by exchange, $289.
United States of Colombia—Salary, $7,500; contingencies, $1,361.
Venezuela—Salary, $5,324 80; contingencies, $479 73; loss by exchange, $54 08.

The salaries paid to the Judges and arbitrators under the provisions of the treaty with Great Britain of April 7, 1862, aggregate for the same period $7,875, with an expenditure for contingencies at New-York of $400.

The grand total for all expenses of Missions abroad for that time is $319, 537 76.

The statement of consular returns shows an excess of fees over salaries and loss by exchange of $68,971 93, for the fiscal year ending June 30.

A statement showing the amount expended by Consular officers of the United States for the relief of American seamen at the Consulates; the amount received by them as extra wages of discharged seamen, and the amount of loss in exchange incurred in drawing for balances due, gives an excess of disbursement over receipts amounting to $33,527.

The report also shows that during the year 1,000 seamen were sent to the United States from foreign ports; the amount of money paid for their passage being $11,654.

Amount expended by United States Consuls on account of criminal seamen, $1,395 85.

Amount refunded to citizens, seamen, or their representatives, directly from the United States Treasury during the year, the several sums having been previously received at the Consulates, $4,047 96.

Department accounts, &c., received and allowed during the year, State, $332,308 34.

CALEB CUSHING, Commissioner of the Joint Commission of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Companies, claims $4,750.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Commissioner of the Northwest Boundary Survey, for running the Northwest boundary line, claims $9,333 87.

Interior Department	$25,917 20
Patent Office	127,097 45
Post Office	191,102 52

Labor Organization Among the Colored Men—Different Trades to be Represented at Washington.

A very large meeting of colored citizens was held last evening at Zion Church, Bleecker-street, to take into consideration the subject of sending delegates to the National Labor Convention, at Washington.

A series of seven resolutions was submitted by the Committee appointed at the former meeting. The first fixes the name of the organization as the "New-York City Labor Council," and declares that it shall be the duty of each member "to exercise vigilance and perseverance in securing employment and business to each member in whatever department of labor he or she may be engaged, and to advocate the cause of an equal right to labor with all other classes of our fellow-citizens." The second provides for the appointment of delegates to the National Labor Convention. The third instructs those delegates to urge "the necessity of recommending to the colored men and women of this country the vast importance of immediately acquiring the possession of lands and homesteads of their own, and for accomplishing that end, to make every necessary personal sacrifice, to exercise the greatest diligence in business, and practice rigid economy in their social and domestic arrangement." The fourth urged the encouragement of the mechanical branches of industry among the colored people "by the establishment of workshops by those who have trades, and the thorough instruction of apprentices in every department of skilled labor now known among us, by the employment of colored artisans, and by a more general patronage of colored mechanics." Fifth,

Resolved, That the exclusion of colored persons in this City from the right to labor in almost every department of industry, is a strong evidence of the power which the spirit of slavery and caste still holds over the minds of our white fellow-citizens, and is alike disgraceful to them as American citizens and deeply injurious to us, who have fought during the several wars for the independence or the dignity of the country, and have sacrificed or imperiled our lives with them for the maintenance of the Government and the unity of the States.

The resolutions were adopted *seriatim* without debate.

Rev. WM. F. BUTLER proposed that it be ascertained what branches of industry were represented in the meeting, and it was found that persons were present representing longshoremen, of which there are 2,000 in the City, waiters, engineers, seamen, porters, smelters, refiners, moulders, basket makers, kalsominers and painters, tobacco twisters, coachmen, janitresses and housekeepers. The engineers and saloon men (waiters) have organized associations. It was determined that each of the various classes of laborers be requested to choose one delegate, and that the body thus constituted meet on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, and select the delegates who shall represent the colored workingmen of this City at Washington.

Strike of the Telegraphers—A Compromise Effected.

The operators of the Franklin Telegraph Company, who had been on a strike since Tuesday noon, held a meeting yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. Communications were received from operators in St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, and other cities, expressing their approval and sympathy, and offering material aid. Mr. LEANING, the chief operator of the Franklin Company, who had remained at his post, was sent for, and explained his position by saying that he was with them heart and hand, but remained at his desk because he thought he could serve them better in the office than out. His explanation was received as satisfactory, and he was allowed to return to his place.

Another meeting was held at 2:30 P. M., when additional communications were read, pledging the sympathy and support of the telegraph operators in various parts of the country. It was announced that Mr. SMITH, the Superintendent, had made overtures for a compromise, and a Committee of five was appointed to return to their desks and relieve him from the pressure of business until an interview could be had and some definite terms fixed upon. When this Committee had announced the action of the meeting through Mr. LEANING, and taken their places at the desks, Mr. SMITH addressed a note to Mr. LEANING, to be read to the operators, expressing his gratification at this concession, and his willingness to meet Mr. LEANING as a Committee on their part and give substantial proof of his appreciation of their course. A Committee of three, consisting of Mr. LEANING, Mr. DE MOLL and Mr. MILLS, was appointed to meet Mr. SMITH, and the meeting adjourned until 4:30 P. M.

On the reassembling of the strikers the Committee reported a schedule of salaries proposed by Mr. SMITH, according to which those who formerly received $83 per month were offered $100, $75 salaries were to be increased to $85 per month, $70 to $80, $65 to $75, $60 to $70 and $50 to $55, and all the men were to be reinstated in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Mr. LEANING earnestly recommended that this proposition be accepted, declaring that he believed it to be as liberal as the Company could afford, and the best that could be hoped for. It was unanimously agreed to accept Mr. SMITH'S offer and report for duty this morning at 8 o'clock. Three cheers were given for Mr. SMITH, and votes of thanks to Mr. LEANING, the officers of the meeting and the operators in other cities who had shown their sympathy, were passed.

Collision on the North River.

A serious collision occurred last evening upon the Hudson River, just off Chambers-street. The Pavonia ferry-boat called the *Delaware*, and the *Morristown*, of the Hoboken line, then moving in opposite directions, were about to pass each other when they collided. They had stopped to allow one to go by, but soon afterward, under the impression that each would wait for the other, both started simultaneously. The result was the collision. One side of the steamer *Morristown* was wholly torn away, and she was otherwise seriously injured. The damage done to her will amount to about $1,500. The passengers were much frightened, and for some time intense excitement prevailed among them.

TAXATION.

Practical Suggestions to the Secretary of the Treasury—Necessity of a Thorough Revision of the Tariff—The Repeal of the Income Tax Demanded—Reform in Our Custom House Routine Proposed.

The following letter on National Taxation and Finance, has been addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury by Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, of this City:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned respectfully invites the attention of the Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury to the facts and suggestions herewith submitted.

After the exciting and exhausting struggle through which we have passed, a struggle without a parallel in history for its magnitude and cost in blood and treasure and the numbers of men suddenly withdrawn from industrial life, we need rest to recuperate our strength and resources, a rest which wise rulers well know how to give.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

The country has undergone so severe a strain that its condition demands the most careful consideration of every subject connected with taxation and revenue. The total expenditures of the General Government from the commencement of the war until the close of the fiscal year, June, 1868, amounted to $7,966,499,503, or in round numbers, $8,000,000,000, besides some $300,000,000, which has been raised by the various States. This enormous sum has been fully paid, except $2,636,320,965, which was at the above date the entire amount of the public debt.

This is wholly irrespective of the enormous waste of blood and treasure on the part of the rebels. Nearly $6,000,000,000, then, were raised and paid by the loyal States alone, within the above period. Nor is this all of the $2,636,000,000 owed by the country on the 30th June, 1868. All except the portion held abroad had been raised and paid by the industry of the country. This truth cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the public mind.

BORROWING FROM THE PEOPLE.

There may be, there undoubtedly are, occasions when a resort to loans on the part of a Government is alike necessary and judicious. Especially is this the case when the loans can be obtained abroad, so as not to abstract the capital of the country from industrial pursuits, but when (as was the case with the greater part of our loans) they can only be raised within the country, then only in rare and extreme cases should a resort to loans be made.

Such a rare and extreme case existed during our war; it may even be conceded that these loans afforded employment for the capital of those who could spare to lend it, (at the moment when, by the withdrawal of a large portion of the people from industrial life, great commercial disturbance would otherwise have been occasioned) affording relief to others who would have been greatly inconvenienced by being called on to pay in taxes the amount produced by the loans, and thus it happened in effect that the amount loaned was lent by those who could spare it to those who could not. But it must not be forgotten that the amount thus raised by loan, and for which the country now remains indebted was, in so far as it was raised within the country, actually drawn from the then existing resources of the country exactly as much as though it had been raised by taxation, and when the citizen soldiers returned to productive industry the want of the capital which had been expended to preserve the Union was, and is still, severely felt.

These considerations seem to show that the holding of our debt abroad, instead of being a calamity, is the thing most to be desired, as bringing back to us that capital we so need and which can be employed so much more profitably here than in countries where labor and consequently capital are less productive.

HOW THE PUBLIC DEBT WAS INCURRED.

The enormous sums raised and expended by the Government during the war up to the 30th June, 1868, were provided by the following sources:

Internal revenue	$1,123,188,078
Direct taxes	12,919,791
Customs	825,289,516
Public lands	5,077,030
Miscellaneous	250,799,888
Loans and Treasury notes	5,878,121,302

But these figures, large as they are in reality, represent only a small portion of the real cost of the war. Nearly two millions of men were engaged on both sides—and these men were not only withdrawn from productive industry, occasioning thereby an enormous daily loss, they were not only continuing to consume the corn, grain, cotton, rice, tobacco, cloth, iron, lumber, coal and other minerals which they ceased to produce, but they were nearly all converted into active and energetic destroyers of whatever they could not otherwise consume. Railroads, mills and factories which represented the accumulated labor of millions of lives, and by which future labor should have been economized, were ruthlessly destroyed expressly to cut off the means of future production; so that when peace came at last the country had to reconquer from nature the spoils which it had cost so much labor to acquire in the past. As the public debt on the 30th of June, 1868 was only twenty-six hundred and odd millions, and the entire amount raised by taxation from the commencement of the war up to the same date was some twenty-two hundred millions, it is obvious that a large portion of the original amount ($7,966,499,503) of loans and Treasury notes represents borrowings and renewal of loans with all the waste and expense attendant thereon.

The condition of our country prior to the war may be compared to that of an extensive reservoir into which water had been flowing for many decades with scarcely any outlet. But suddenly there comes a heavy drain upon it, far exceeding the rate of flow; the level is rapidly lowered day by day until the supply is almost, for the time being, exhausted; the heavy drain must be stopped and time allowed for the waters to flow into the reservoir before the old level can be reached. Through long years of prosperity the country had been accumulating wealth; the war came with its immense cost and our accumulated stores were rapidly exhausted. We now need rest for recuperation, and relief from measures the necessity for which ceased with the war.

EARLY LIQUIDATION UNWISE.

To frame a budget with the direct object of paying off the national debt, to take any special steps based on the idea of its early liquidation, is needless and unwise; the sacrifices entailed by the expenditure of so much wealth were borne by the nation when the debt was incurred; it is now but an annual charge. To the lightening of that charge the efforts of Congress should be directed. The question is not how much can be wrung from the people by taxation, but how much can be saved to them, what is the smallest amount with which Government can be carried on, and it is while obtaining this end that the means for gradually diminishing the principal of the debt will present themselves without any special effort on the part of the nation.

The following tables exhibit an accurate statement, compiled from the official returns presented to Congress on the 31st December in each year of the receipts and expenditures of the Government from the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1860, to the 30th June, 1868, both inclusive, with an approximate statement for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1869:

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS.

	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
Internal Revenue	......	......	......	$37,640,788	$109,741,134	$209,464,215	$309,226,813	$266,027,537	$191,087,589	$159,122,349
Direct Tax	......	......	$1,795,332	1,485,103	475,649	1,200,573	1,974,754	4,200,234	1,788,145	
Public Land	$1,779,558	$870,659	152,204	167,617	588,333	996,553	665,031	1,163,576	1,348,715	4,020,285
Customs, &c.	53,187,512	39,582,126	49,056,398	69,059,642	102,316,153	84,928,261	179,046,652	176,417,811	164,464,599	179,998,425
Miscellaneous	1,088,530	1,023,515	931,788	4,344,140	51,505,502	37,125,003	67,119,370	42,824,853	46,949,033	27,752,764
Loans and Treasury Notes	20,798,808	41,895,341	529,692,460	776,682,362	1,121,131,842	1,472,224,741	712,851,553	640,426,910	625,111,433	
Total	$76,841,408	$83,371,651	$581,628,182	$889,379,652	$1,386,753,614	$1,805,939,346	$1,270,884,173	$1,131,060,921	$1,030,749,416	$370,893,744

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES.

	1859-60.	1860-1.	1861-2.	1862-3.	1863-4.	1864-5.	1865-6.	1866-7.	1867-8.	1868-9.
Civil Service	$6,077,009	$6,074,142	$5,939,009	$6,350,619	$8,059,177	$10,833,945	$12,287,829	$15,588,490	$11,860,157	$54,824,061
Foreign Relations	1,146,144	1,147,787	1,339,710	1,231,413	1,290,692	1,290,818	1,338,389	1,548,589	1,441,344	
Miscellaneous	20,708,183	16,026,575	14,129,772	15,671,891	18,155,730	32,670,795	27,430,745	33,975,948	39,618,387	
War	14,472,203	23,001,531	394,368,407	599,298,601	690,791,843	1,031,323,361	284,449,702	95,224,416	123,246,649	75,502,433
Naval	11,514,650	12,387,157	42,674,570	63,211,105	85,733,293	122,567,776	43,324,119	31,034,011	25,775,503	20,000,709
Pensions	1,100,802	1,034,600	879,583	1,076,326	4,979,633	9,291,610	15,605,352	20,936,552	23,782,387	35,519,549
Indians	2,991,122	2,865,481	2,223,402	3,140,194	2,538,298	4,966,965	3,247,065	4,642,532	4,100,682	
Interest on Public Debt	3,144,621	4,034,157	13,190,324	24,729,847	53,685,422	77,397,712	133,067,742	143,781,592	140,424,046	130,694,292
Principal of Public Debt	13,900,392	18,815,984	96,096,922	181,086,635	430,197,114	607,361,242	620,321,726	746,350,526	692,549,686	......
Total	$75,055,126	$85,387,414	$570,841,699	$895,796,631	$1,295,431,202	$1,897,674,224	$1,141,072,668	$1,093,079,656	$1,069,889,972	......

HOW TAXATION MAY BE LESSENED.

There are many modes by which the burden of taxation may be lightened, not only without injury, but with the greatest benefit to the public credit.

In the following table will be found a statement for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of the expense of assessing and collecting the first item of the foregoing table of receipts, viz., the internal revenue, together with the amount collected, and percentage of the former to the latter for every State in the Union:

	Total cost of assessment and collection.	Amount collected.	Percentage cost of col'n.
Maine	$139,368	$3,505,556	3.97
New-Hampshire	84,369	2,859,864	2.95
Vermont	71,156	969,807	7.34
Massachusetts	503,805	27,899,067	1.8
Rhode Island	77,595	5,024,222	1.54
Connecticut	157,890	7,646,478	2.06
New-York	1,479,550	55,394,761	2.67
New-Jersey	237,283	8,077,495	2.94
Pennsylvania	980,819	31,348,377	3.13
Delaware	42,469	777,057	5.46
Maryland	204,503	8,188,047	2.5
District of Columbia	37,748	692,584	5.45
Ohio	599,078	19,910,414	3.00
Indiana	272,524	4,507,128	4.5
Illinois	513,997	11,954,812	4.3
Michigan	199,771	2,980,443	6.7
Wisconsin	164,420	2,571,064	6.3
Iowa	160,943	2,005,381	8.02
Minnesota	52,855	381,834	13.84
Kansas	37,882	366,813	10.33
California	370,273	6,630,589	5.58
Oregon	56,627	336,003	16.75
Nebraska	24,408	111,919	21.80
Nevada	47,890	267,092	17.88
West Virginia	77,420	917,914	8.42
Virginia	213,641	2,001,905	10.07
Kentucky	368,886	5,922,465	6.22
Missouri	227,574	6,644,956	3.42
Tennessee	313,246	3,198,586	9.80
Louisiana	284,895	6,943,949	4.12
North Carolina	211,138	1,672,963	12.62
South Carolina	164,548	1,989,828	8.18
Georgia	276,884	5,545,959	5.00
Alabama	257,400	[illegible]	6.33
Florida	74,520	[illegible]	11.5
Mississippi	156,847	5,049,406	3.16
Texas	206,989	3,118,848	6.6
Arkansas	153,233	1,733,997	8.84

HOW TO SAVE THE PEOPLE'S MONEY.

A glance at this table shows there must be great room either to reduce the expenditure or to increase the revenue without increasing the burden to the people. Admitting that the minimum percentage cannot be taken as that to which all others shall conform, there yet can be no sufficient reason why the cost of collection in Rhode Island and in Massachusetts, 1.54 and 1.8 per cent., respectively, on the amounts collected, should be 7.34 per cent. in Vermont, or 4.3 per cent. in Illinois.

The extravagant cost of collection in some of the more densely-peopled districts by contrast with Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and even Maryland and New-York, deserves serious consideration. Without taking the low percentages of Rhode Island and Massachusetts as a standard for comparison, (a percentage which seems to indicate a high tone of morality among the people of those States,) the reduction of the average rate to that of Connecticut, and allowing Massachusetts and Rhode Island to rise to that level, would afford a saving of over $4,000,000!

There is a cause for extravagance and inefficiency in the administration of public affairs which must not be lost sight of, and that is the mode in which officers are appointed.

A CURE FOR EXTRAVAGANCE.

Every member of Congress and Senator looks upon the public offices of his district as his own especial patronage, and gets appointed thereto, not those who by mental and moral acquirements are fitted for the office, but those whose appointment would be most likely to advance his own interest. For much of this the passage of a law on the principle of Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service bill would provide a remedy. The $4,000,000 which, as just been shown, might be saved in the collection of the internal revenue forms, it is presumed, part of the gross returns furnished to Congress under the head of Civil Service expenditures, though this does not distinctly appear from the returns.

The rest of the Civil Service needs complete readjustment, and I rejoice to see the efforts taken by the Administration to this end.

THE REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The army and ordinance may now be reduced to the standard at which they were maintained before the war, and making allowance for the increased cost of the same number of troops of say even fifty per cent., the expenditure ought not to exceed $21,000,000, affording a saving of $57,500,000 on the expenditure for the year ending June 30, 1869. So great a proportionate saving cannot be effected in the naval service, but $17,000,000 ought to suffice for all naval purposes, which would effect a saving of over [illegible].

As the pension claims may now be regarded as nearly exhausted, the item of pensions should diminish yearly of itself, as should that of Indian claims and pensions. Efforts should undoubtedly be directed to that end. I believe the yearly saving under the head of pensions and Indians ought to be some millions of dollars. The interest on the debt can only be materially diminished by taking steps to enhance the public credit. The reduction of expenditure, as above indicated, will be an important step to this end, but the most effectual will be the establishment of the currency on a fixed and durable basis. What that basis ought to be I do not now propose to inquire; but, in view of the conflicting sentiment on the subject, I would urge upon Congress the necessity of making it a matter of early and searching inquiry.

No one will doubt that to such mad speculation as recently occurred in this City a stop ought in some way to be put, for it occasions a paralysis of commerce, converts legitimate trade into gambling and ruins honest traders. How to put a stop to it is a difficult problem, to the solution whereof a Committee of Congress might usefully direct its inquiries. One observation only I will make, viz., that I do not believe any penal or restrictive laws will be of the slightest benefit.

A SPECIAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDED.

Perhaps in view of the multifarious interests already engaging the attention of Congress a special commission might be appointed, composed of men the most eminent in the departments of knowledge necessary to the elucidation of the different questions to be submitted to it—men who, unbiased by any personal interests, could take up the whole subject with enlarged and practical views. The receipts from income tax are classed under the head of internal revenue and distinct from direct tax. This is calculated to mislead. Of all taxes none can be more "direct" in effect than an income tax, and since in consequence of the requirements of the Constitution it is found necessary to distinguish direct taxes from other sources of internal revenue, the income tax ought to take its place among the former.

THE INCOME TAX UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

This leads to the discovery of a very serious objection to the income tax to which Congress has failed to pay just attention, although much discussed among the people. By clause 3 of section 2, article 1 of the Constitution it is provided that representation and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to their respective numbers, and, by the fourth clause of the ninth section, article 1, "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken."

The acts establishing the income tax pay no regard to either of these provisions of the Constitution, and although "the laws *per force* are silent mid the clash of arms," no time should be now lost in reëntering the limits prescribed by the Constitution.

Much of the legislation during the war was hasty, and enacted under peculiarly exciting circumstances, and experience teaches us that hasty legislation is but too often unsound. To repair the mischief thus occasioned is one of the earliest duties of Congress, now that peace has resumed her sway.

It may well be doubted whether, under any circumstances, even if the constitutional provisions as to direct taxes were to be altered, an income tax would be a wise one for this country. The inavoidably inquisitorial features of an income tax are so objectionable to the free spirit of our people, its character is so foreign to our genius, so fitted rather for despotic countries, that such an act should not be retained on the statute book one day longer than the most imperative exigencies of the Government demand, and should be reserved for cases of extreme necessity; while that respect for law and the Constitution without which no people can be, or deserves to be free, calls upon us forthwith to repeal a law which seems to violate the letter and spirit of the Constitution.

I believe the amount realized by the income tax can well be spared by the adoption of the reductions already suggested; but if the Secretary should deem otherwise, a substitute can be readily found in a slight increase in the tax on sales—a tax the fairest and least burdensome of any that can be suggested, and at the same time one of the least susceptible of evasion.

A striking lesson is taught us in the items of revenue obtained from the public lands—falling off from $1,778,538 in 1859 to $152,204 and $167,617 in 1861–62 and 1862–63. It rose to $4,020,288 in 1868–69; and although the welfare of the people and country is far more promoted by a large increase in homestead claims, rather than in preëmptions, the amount of the latter is found to be a not unfaithful indication of the progress of the former.

EXTENDING THE BASIS OF TAXATION.

It is by the encouragement of immigration that the greatest field for progress is to be found; the class of laborious and thrifty men who come to us from Germany, Great Britain, Sweden and other countries add mediately and immediately to our resources and to the productiveness of labor within the Union, extending at the same time the national basis of taxation, and lightening the burden for us all.

One great obstacle in the way of this immigration is the present high cost of all manufactured commodities, the causes of which deserve patient investigation.

But the greatest relief to be afforded to commerce, the greatest encouragement to immigration, and, at the same time, the largest accretions to the revenue are to be obtained by a judicious revision of the tariff.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The question of free trade or protection is likely to form an agitating topic of discussion for some years, and is probably destined finally to effect a complete reorganization of political parties. I believe the truth is to be found midway between the extremists on either side, and that that amount of protection to native industry is desirable which will serve to diversify employments and bring the market close to the producer, so as to relieve the latter from the severest of all taxes, the tax of transportation. But while fully impressed with the necessity of protecting American industry against competition with the poorly-paid labor of Europe and Asia, so as to prevent the former from falling to a level with the latter, I cannot blind myself to the fact that the existing tariff is the result of special legislation, quite as much as the class legislation of Europe, only while, in Europe, legislation has been directed to increase the wealth and power of the large landed proprietors, it has in this country been but too often dictated by sundry influential capitalists or bodies of capitalists.

We all know how, during the reign of the Stuarts in particular, monopolies were created in England, one after another, in favor of this or that favorite, or illegitimate child of the King, or of some powerful noble; all sought to enrich themselves by going to the Crown for leave to pillage the people in some special direction, generally offering a share of the spoils to the King, as in the case of those bubble companies, the charters whereof were purchased by Lords Onslow and Chetwynd, of George I., or still more notoriously of the Bank of England, whose monopoly exists to this day, preventing the development of sound banking in the United Kingdom, impeding one of the most effective means for facilitating interchange, and imposing a daily and enormous burden upon the people of England little suspected by them.

Our own modern fiscal legislation affords a remarkable illustration of the oneness of human nature in every clime and at all times; how those who are intrusted with power are apt to abuse it, and how men will seek to enrich themselves at their neighbor's cost when they can, instead of by honest industry by which all are benefited, most of all the industrious. One class after another has gone to Washington to lobby for an increased duty on its own special product of labor, to the prejudice of the rest of the community, upon whom a tax is thereby imposed for the benefit, not of the protected interest, but of the few capitalists who either have stocks on hand or the means of immediately producing them, thus at the same time diminishing the revenue and impoverishing the country, of which the present condition of the shipbuilding trade is a striking illustration.

A careful revision of the tariff is then absolutely necessary; excrescences which have grown up the result of lobby influences should be cut off; many articles, especially those which enter as raw products into the manufacture of other commodities, should be admitted free of duty, and on nearly all the duties should be materially reduced, both for the purpose of increasing the revenue and of lightening the burdens upon the commerce of the country.

CUSTOM HOUSE REFORMS.

A very great relief could also be effected by a reform in our Custom House routine. Simplicity is the very essence of honest administration, and is perfectly compatible with a system of checks ample for every purpose of supervision and control. At present so great is the complexity that it is impossible to transact business at the Custom House without the aid of a broker.

The adoption of measures such as I have above indicated resulting in the establishment of the currency of the country on a firm basis, and by which the credit of the Government would be indefinitely raised, would render easy the conversion of the public debt into a four per cent. consolidated stock, thereby reducing, by over $40,000,000, the annual charge for interest, and enabling further reduction of taxations to be made; while the excess of receipts of each year being applied in reduction of the debt, and the taxes becoming each year more productive—notwithstanding their continual diminution in rate, owing to the more extensive area over which they are spread and the rapid development of our resources, we should see, within the space of a single generation, our debt extinguished, without burden or oppression to the people.

When it is borne in mind that the annual revenue now derived from distilled spirits alone is $44,000,000; from tobacco $23,000,000, and from customs $180,000,000 in gold, making from these three sources $247,000,000; that, as will now be apparent, the expenses of carrying on the Government can safely be reduced to $96,000,000, and the interest upon the national debt to $90,000,000, (so soon as our restored credit enables the debt to be converted,) thus making the total expense of the Government $186,000,000, it will readily be seen and appreciated by the people how much taxation can be safely reduced, and the staggering load under which they are bowed down be lifted at once from their shoulders.

Our national credit will be far more rapidly appreciated by an able and wise administration of our finances than by an over-anxious and exhaustive effort to pay the debt. The debt of England is nearly double our own, while our developed and developing resources are more than fourfold greater than hers, and yet while she is not diminishing her debt a single pound sterling, nor making any provision for its payment, her credit is rated 115 per cent. better than our own! Unshaken confidence in England's integrity is the main cause of this. With strict economy in all departments of our Government, and the low rates of taxation that might at once be inaugurated, the very feeble voice of repudiation that is now raised in some quarters would be silenced forever, and

THE CREDIT OF AMERICA.

stand the highest in the world. The great question is not as to a few millions more or less in the amount of the debt, but faith in the honor and integrity of the nation. Distribute the burden wisely, and the people will bear it as cheerfully and as gladly as they spend their earnings for the support of their own children. The record of the American people for patriotism, for noble bearing, for self-sacrifice, for cheerfully bearing heavy and unaccustomed burdens, is unsurpassed by the history of any nation in ancient or modern times. They who have trusted us have been enriched by their confidence, and those who doubted us missed a golden opportunity for more than doubling their capital. The German banker upon the Rhine congratulates himself, while the English banker on the Thames may well regret opportunities never again to return for buying our securities for less than one-third their value. While the debt exists it is well to consider that it is by no means an unmixed evil, but presents some advantages to the community. First it tends to enforce greater economy on the part of our Government;—it tends to make it careful and conservative;—it tends to make the people feel their Government and watch it carefully and hold the public servants to a strict accountability;—it tends to develop talent in the administration of the Government itself;—it tends to consolidate the Union through a large financial interest;—it affords a ready and profitable mode of investing capital. The Government securities are invaluable for banking purposes, for life and trust companies, and for the numerous transactions surrounding a commercial people like ours.

The strength of a Government lies in the general prosperity of its people. Far better for it in every way to let the wealth of its citizens remain in their own control, multiplying itself in the channels of trade and commerce, than to gather it up before it is wanted in vast sums to lie idle in the vaults of the Treasury. It is a serious error, and one that should be at once corrected, to keep so large a balance idle as that generally in the Sub-Treasury in this City. It weakens instead of strengthens the Government. The great questions of taxation and finance are destined to become at an early day the platform upon which political parties will come into power.

The "nation's wounds" will soon be all bound up, and prosperity will have set its seal upon our united and happy country.

The sword has been beaten into the plowshare and the spear into the pruning hook. The ship of State is no longer sailing upon a dark and stormy sea, but upon a smooth and peaceful ocean. All that remains to be done is as nothing to what has been done. "With firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in."

In the hope that the foregoing observations may be deemed worthy of the consideration of the Secretary, I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

NATHANIEL SANDS.

Spanish Gunboats.

In addition to the twenty Spanish gunboats now in the Delamater Basin, at the foot of West Thirteenth-street, five more will arrive on Saturday from Mystic, Conn., where they have been built. They come to get their machinery and engines put on board, and to be fitted out according to Mr. Delamater's contract with the Spanish Government. This will bring the work near its completion, but will not, so far as is yet known, be of any service to the Spaniards, for it is clearly understood by Mr. Delamater that he is not to permit one of them to leave his basin without giving the Port Admiral notice. The vessels at present in his hands are nearly finished. Some of them will be ready next week. Gunboat No. 1 made a fifth trial trip up the Hudson this week. Her average rate of speed was ten and a half nautical miles an hour.

Arrest of a Soldier's Widow.

Elizo O'Keefe, residing in Twelfth-street, near Avenue A, was brought before United States Commissioner Shields by Detective Abner B. Newcomb, yesterday, on the charge of perjury. The latter officer deposed that the accused was the widow of a Union soldier, named Thomas O'Keefe, who was killed in the war, and that she had been drawing pension as such, under oath, after having married a second time to one Fitzsimmons. It was ascertained that she had a large family of small children dependent on her for support, and that her husband was of little use to her, being at present in the Tombs. The Commissioner discharged her on her own recognizance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
2727—Orsborn vs. Kahn.
3555—Cogswell vs. N. Y. and Iowa Silver Mining Co.
3657—Brookfield vs. Russell.
4451—Nassau Bank vs. Watson.
4593—Gensler vs. Hartz.
4739—Christian vs. Lantz.
4771—Keller vs. Knight.
4861—Boas vs. Atwater.
4941—Williamson vs. Badecker.
5067—McDaniels vs. Chambers.
5203—Ely vs. Smith.
5243—Van Biel vs. Walker.
5253—Gilhooly vs. Goodwin.
5279—Cummins vs. Clark.

Nos.
5305—Lane vs. Hennessy.
5313—O'Donnell vs. North.
5361—Trundy vs. Young.
5435—Tuthill vs. Murphy.
5523—Seely vs. Lent.
5607—Loth vs. Baack.
5617—Eighth Nat. Bank vs. Hayman.
5699—Callahan vs. Kalish.
5721—Nat. Park Bank vs. Hurxthal.
5723—Same vs. Same.
5751—Frankel vs. Ingram.
5773—Redmond vs. Memphis and Charleston Railroad Co.
5791—Loughron vs. Briggs.
5831—Stenerlien vs. Keppler.
5853—Francis vs. Dean.

Part II.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Short Causes.

Nos.
5758—East River Nat. B'k vs. Coar.
2920—Lighthall vs. Felter.
3282—Wilson vs. Ackerman.
3376—Burrass vs. Shute.
4006—Lent vs. Cromwell.
4138—Nat. Citizens' Bank vs. Griswold.
4368—Hazef vs. Kockendorfer.
5868—Shaw vs. Landon.
4416—Miller vs. Hutchins.
4552—Godeffroy vs. Poppe.
4818—Hoffman vs. Wagner.
4820—Same vs. Same.
4856—Elwood vs. Hamilton.
4858—Same vs. Same.
4858—Bildersee vs. Boxius.
4918—Dillon vs. Frey.
5010—Gordon vs. Sisson.
5016—Hoyt vs. Josselyn.
5032—First Nat. Bank of Mount Gilead vs. Christie.
5050—Lippman vs. Payn.
5060—Skidmore vs. Bond.
5128—Wallace vs. Colin.
5184—Hughes vs. Sheldon.
5194—Mettler vs. Sheldon.
5198—First Nat. Bank of Mount Gilead vs. Bennett.
5226—Van Buren vs. Collins.

Nos.
5246—Wemyss vs. Richardson.
5294—Marine Nat. Bank vs. Kelly.
5320—Waldheimer vs. Jacobs.
5338—Stopfer vs. O'Reilly.
5346—Shea vs. Richardson.
5410—Allison vs. Eichbaum.
5428—Meink vs. Spieler.
5463—Godfrey vs. Dolan.
5506½—Shaw vs. Weeks.
5728—Atwater vs. Stiger.
5576—Keeler vs. Hutchinson.
5578½—Hamilton vs. Pope.
5626—McKay vs. Cronkhite.
5658—Winch vs. The Brooklyn City Ice Co.
5676—Grunebaum vs. Budd.
5702—Wise vs. Fremont.
5712—Wilkins vs. Nichols.
5728—Levy vs. Rosenthal.
5736—Christie vs. Walbridge.
5744—Bradley vs. Truax.
5752—Legrove vs. Barr.
5840—Beecher vs. Soakwiski.
5842—Batzer vs. Strauss.
5846—Weidenfeld vs. ——.
5848—Murray vs. Sanders.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
208—Gilmore vs. McLelland.
292—Challis vs. Central Branch Union Pac. R. R. Co.
293—L. C. Challis vs. The Same.

Nos.
142—Vose vs. Florida R. R. Co.
248—Galinger vs. Galinger.
452—Stanley vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
279—Wood vs. Muldoone.
309—Atkins vs. Rowland.

Nos.
314—Moody vs. James Fisk, Jr.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, Ch. J. Short Causes.

Nos.
1446—Rausch vs. Miller.
1938—Bonnell vs. Myer.
1797—New-York Belting and Packing Co. vs. New-York Laundry Co.
1272—Cannon vs. Keeler.
1882—Knab vs. Ackerman.
1972—Logan vs. Ranous.
1973—Same vs. Same.
1686—People vs. Weust.
2316—Kurzmann vs. Katz.
2217—Schroff vs. Bauer.
2081—Hollocher vs. Levy

Nos.
2061—Bassing vs. Uhl.
2145—Jantzen vs. Jandon.
2272—Borland vs. Thompson.
2300—Burton vs. Thompson.
2273—Martin vs. Seymour.
2252—Raynor vs. Hollacher.
2306—Silberstein vs. Copenus.
2248—Doehler vs. Diggs.
2287—Goodkind vs. Odell.
2282—Brady vs. Manly.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM—CASES.

Held by Alker, Gross and Curtis, JJ.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 176.—*Avend & Brothers, Plaintiffs in error vs. Edward J. Gay.*—In error to the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana. The plaintiffs in error were merchants in New-Orleans and factors of Austin & Adams, sugar planters in the Parish of Herville, Louisiana, and made advances, as claimed, to those parties of about $3,500, to enable them to raise the crop of 1865-6, for which they set up in their petition a privilege on the crop of 1866. The crop for that year was thirty acres of cane, and being unable to pay their debt to the plaintiffs, they sold to them this sugar cane, which was in turn sold by the plaintiffs to one Cole, for $1,000 cash and $2,580 payable when Cole took possession of the crop. Subsequently, and before Cole took possession, the defendant in error, Gay, issued executory process against the land of Adams & Austin, where the cane was still lying in windrow, and seized both the land and the cane. Gay refusing to release the cane upon notice, the plaintiffs were obliged to rescind their contract with Cole, and brought these proceedings to recover the value of the cane from Gay. The Court below held the plaintiffs' claims of ownership and privilege were inconsistent, in that, if they were the owners of the cane then the privilege on the crop did not exist, and it was determined that they were the agents of the parties raising the cane, and acted as such in the transactions set forth, and as such agents could not be regarded as privileged creditors who were entitled to prevent the sale of the property by other creditors.

Writ of error was taken, the plaintiffs in error contending that under the Louisiana Code, having made the advances claimed, which was used for supplies, &c., for the plantation, they had a privilege on the last crop and the crop in the ground which entitled them to be preferred before other creditors, even those holding mortgages. Even though the advances made were in money, and not in the form of supplies, still the privilege on the cane existed, for it was delivered to the plaintiffs. The argument of the defendant in error maintained the view taken by the Court [illegible] that in any case there was [illegible] of the plaintiff in error [illegible] time [illegible] or claim.

[illegible] J. [illegible] for plaintiff in error; Louis [illegible] for [illegible].

Steamer Carroll, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, Claimants, vs. *John Green.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Maryland. This is a case of collision between the *Carroll*, bound up, and the schooner *Loon*, bound down Chesapeake Bay, near Point No Point, on the night of the 22d of December, 1865. The schooner was 75 tons burden, and the *Carroll* a large steamer plying between New-York and Baltimore. The course of the schooner was south by east, with a fair breeze from the northwest, and her speed was about seven miles an hour. Her lights were properly suspended. The night was bright starlight, and the steamer was seen from the schooner when half a mile distant, approaching her. The schooner held her course steadily until the steamer, when three hundred yards distant, suddenly shifted her helm, changed her course to the eastward and came directly down upon the schooner. When it was known on the schooner that a collision was inevitable, she starboarded her helm so as to throw her head eastward, and thus avoid receiving the blow amidship, by receiving forward of the foremast on the starboard side in an oblique direction. The blow cut nearly through the schooner down to her garboard streak, and she soon filled and sunk. Such was the claim of the libel. The answer states that as soon as the schooner was seen from the steamer, the helm of the steamer was put to port, and so would have passed the schooner had she kept her course; but that instead of keeping her course, the schooner's helm being starboarded, she was thrown across the bow of the steamer. On this state of facts the District Court below decreed in favor of the libelant, Green, and against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, for $5,907, with interest. On appeal to the Circuit Court, the decree was affirmed, and the cause then came here, the appellant insisting that the steamer complied with the law governing the movements of vessels in danger of collision, by porting her helm sufficiently to have passed the schooner had she kept on her course; also that when the collision became imminent, the steamer slackened her speed and reversed her engines, as required by the rules of navigation. It is further claimed that in disregarding the law requiring her to keep her course, the schooner became responsible for the collision. The appellee submits on this point that although it was the duty, by law, of the schooner to keep her course under ordinary circumstances, she was justified in changing it by special circumstances, rendering a departure necessary to avoid the danger when it became imminent. It is claimed that the departure was justified by the article which makes any neglect of any precaution required by the ordinary practice of seamen an inexcusable fault. It is insisted that the steamer had full time and opportunity to avoid collision, and her neglect to do so by keeping out of the way of the schooner was the sole cause of the disaster.

John H. B. Latrobe for appellant; Wm. Schley and Wm. S. Waters for appellee.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

The United States vs. *John C. Whitton.*—This defendant, who is indicted for having in his possession counterfeit money with intent to pass it, was arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

DELINQUENT GRAND JUROR.

An order, returnable on Saturday, was issued, requiring William A. Acherson, who was summoned as a Grand Juror, and who attended on the first day of the term, to show cause why he should not be punished for subsequent non-attendance.

MAILING INDECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The United States vs. *Calvin Willis.*—This was an indictment for depositing indecent and obscene publications in the Post Office, the penalty being a fine of $500 or imprisonment for not more than two years, or both, in the discretion of the Court.

James Gaylor testified: I am a special agent of the Post Office Department. (Letter handed witness.) I saw this in the Post Office at Ridgewood, N. J.; it was handed to me by the Postmaster; was addressed to C. D. Van Tuyl, Ridgewood, N. J.; I know of no such person; about the 24th or 25th of January I wrote a letter inclosing twenty-five cents to H. B. Fox & Co., No. 167 Broadway, and signed it C. D. Van Tuyl; my duties as Special Agent of the Post Office Department are to detect violations of the Postal laws by sending letters through the mail; I learnt of H. B. Fox & Co. by an advertisement in the New-York *Clipper;* I inclosed 25 cents for a picture and circular; did not preserve a copy of the letter; do not know where it is; the letter I have was in response to my letter; know the defendant; first saw him at No. 52 John-street, at the time of his arrest; had a conversation with him; he said if this matter can be fixed up, I have a friend; I said I don't know how it can be fixed up; I asked him if he attended to all H. B. Fox & Co.'s orders; he said he did; asked him where he got the circulars I picked up on his table; he said from Mr. Evans, of Liberty-street or Maiden-lane, I forget which; asked him where H. B. Fox & Co.'s orders were; he said there in a drawer; I took them. (The circulars and orders were offered in evidence, being identical with the circular in the letter addressed to Van Tuyl.) He said that no one had any interest in the business but himself; Deputy Marshals Dwyer and McKay were with me; the name on the door at No. 52 John-street was Calvin Willis & Co.

Andrew S. Bender testified: I was a letter carrier in January, February and March last; my route included No. 167 Broadway; have received letters addressed to H. B. Fox & Co.; gave them to Mr. Kelly; his route includes No. 52 John-street; was ordered by Mr. Smith to do so; Mr. Willis requested me to do so by letter; had done so about a month or six weeks before the arrest of the defendant.

Theodore F. Kelly testified: I was a letter carrier in January and February last; my route included No. 52 John-street; I received letters and papers for H. B. Fox & Co., No. 167 Broadway; they were handed to me by the carrier, who went to No. 167 Broadway, and I was told that they belonged to Calvin Willis, No. 52 John-street; never delivered letters addressed to H. B. Fox & Co. to any other party.

Garrett S. Van Deem testified: I was Postmaster at Ridgewood, N. J., in January and February last. (Letter handed to witness.) I saw this on the last of February; Mr. Gaylor had requested me to look out for such a letter; it arrived in the usual course of business; was sealed; Mr. Gaylor opened it in my presence; know of no such person as C. D. Van Tuyl; never received a letter for any such person before; have received one since, which has been sent to the Dead Letter Office.

James Gaylor, recalled as an expert, testified: I have been in the Post Office service six years; it is part of my duties to discriminate between different handwritings; have testified in a Court of justice before as to handwriting. (Letters shown to witness.) I found these in the office of the defendant; in my opinion the directions on these envelopes and the letter which came through the mail to C. D. Van Tuyl were written by the same person.

David B. Dwyer testified: I was a Deputy Marshal in February last; was present during the interview between Mr. Gaylor and the defendant; Mr. McKay was with me; saw defendant present at the time. The defence called several witnesses who testified that they had done business with him of a legitimate nature, but had no other knowledge of him.

The jury after a short absence found the defendant guilty. The prisoner, when asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, said that he had a wife and family to support; that he might be able to raise a fine, but that imprisonment would go hard with him. The Court said that the offence was one which should be visited with marked condemnation, and therefore sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of $500 and to be imprisoned for one year.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Jackson; for the defence, Mr. Andrews.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE BAKING-POWDER CASE.

The Rumford Chemical Works vs. *John E. Lauer.*—In this case, which is an action to prevent the infringement of a patent issued to Professor Horsford, and belonging to the plaintiffs, for a baking powder, the Court some months since made a decree in favor of the defendant, on the ground that the article covered by the plaintiffs' patent was not a new invention, but was the same as the "Three-fourths Phosphate" of Berzelius. This was based on the evidence of experts that they had made the three-fourths phosphate, following the process laid down by Berzelius and by Gurelin, and had produced a substance having identical properties with Horsford's invention. A motion was now made, the decree never having been signed, to open it and allow the plaintiffs to give further proofs. On this motion evidence was given that an analysis of of the specimen produced by the defendant's experts showed that they differed chemically from the three-fourths phosphate of Berzelius, and that the process by which they were made differed from the process by which that was made, in that they applied heat in the course of it.

The Court on this ground opened the decree to allow further evidence to be given as to the novelty of Horsford's invention.

For complainant, W. Whiting and C. A. Seward; for defendants, E. W. Stoughton, C. M. Keller and C. F. Blake.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Steinway et al. *vs.* Oaks et al.; motion to modify order allowing discontinuance denied.

Hill *vs.* Newman; guardian's allowance reduced to $200.

Keeler *vs.* Slausson; motion denied with leave to renew on disclosing merits and payment of $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 28.

By Judge Jones.

William R. Miller *vs.* Henry Welsh; motion granted and referee appointed.

In the matter of the *habeas corpus, &c.,* of John E. Rainbow; prisoner remanded.

Frederick Vilmar *vs.* William Schall et al.; motion granted; order settled and entered.

Charles Doehler et al. *vs.* James M. Driggs; motion denied with $10 costs.

Haughton et al. *vs.* Frederick W. Coggill; complaint dismissed with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Amelia C. Gannon *vs.* Charles B. Dickinson et al.; demurrer overruled with costs, with leave to defend and to withdraw demurrer and answer in twenty days on payment of costs.

Emma Bartlett *vs.* Frederick A. Hannaford; motion granted and cause referred.

Frederick Bom et al. *vs.* Noah Worrall et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

Rosanna Coyle *vs.* Peter Coyle; referred to Mr. Campbell; see memorandum with Special Term Clerk.

John Maxwell et al. *vs.* William Facon et al.; motion denied with $10 costs.

George Boomhurst et al. *vs.* George Lyding et al.; motion to vacate attachment denied with $10 costs.

The Star Fire Insurance Company *vs.* Henry T. Godet; motion to strike and reply granted in part and denied in part; no costs to either party.

Gregory *vs.* Brosnan; answer wanted.

The First National Bank of Louisville *vs.* James Bredhead, (two suits;) motion granted without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

All cases that have a preference in any of the classes of the motion calendar, the notes of issue must be filed on Thursday, Oct. 28. All that are filed after that time will be placed on the general calendar. All motions for the November Term must be noticed for 12 o'clock M., at which hour the calendar will be called.

By order of the Court.

CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—OCT. 28.

Before Chief Justice Barbour and a Jury.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

Ann Moran vs. *George W. Lent.*—This was an action for false imprisonment, damages being laid at [illegible]. On the [illegible], [illegible] and his family, who live in [illegible], were absent from his house, it was entered by some unknown person and robbed of a quantity of jewelry and some money. The servant in the adjoining house reported to the defendant that a woman had been moving suspiciously about the house, ringing the basement bell and carefully surveying the interior through the side lights, and one week after the robbery she (the servant) identified the plaintiff as the woman so seen lurking about the house on the day of the robbery. On this information the defendant procured the arrest of the plaintiff, but after an examination before Justice Kelly she was discharged. The plaintiff had been in the habit of selling ladies' cuffs and collars in the neighborhood, and charges that the arrest was made through malice, and with a view to injure her business. She further proved that after her arrest, and while at the Station House, she offered to permit her house to be searched, and satisfy the officers or the plaintiff that they were mistaken as to her character, and want of culpability, but this offer was rejected. The officer who made the arrest testified that he did so under the instructions of the defendant, while the defendant testified that he gave no instructions in the matter, but merely left a description of the woman.

The jury found in favor of the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $400, and the Court granted an allowance of five per cent.

Carey & Helin for plaintiff; D. P. Ingraham, Jr., and Henry H. Morange for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 28, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	119⅜
13,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	119⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.	120⅜
10,000	do.........s3	120⅜
40,000	do.	120⅜
5,000	do.........b3	120⅜
15,000	do.........s3	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '64.	114⅛
28,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '64.	118⅛
15,500	U.S. 5-20 R., '65.	114⅛
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..	119
6,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	116⅜
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	116¾
10,000	do.	116⅜
2,000	do.	116⅜
21,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.	116⅜
1,000	do.	116⅜
175,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
3,000	do.	116⅜
80,000	do.........s3	116⅜
100,000	do.........b10	116⅜
6,000	U.S. 5-20 C. '68.c	116⅜
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..	108
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur....	107⅜
2,000	Tenn. S. 6s, ex c.	61⅝
32,000	do.	61⅝
5,000	Vir. St. 6s, new.	53
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....	47½
10,000	N. Car. 6s., n...	39⅜
20,000	do...spec. tax	41¾
1,000	do.	41¾
14,000	Mo. State 6s...	87⅞
5,000	La. 6s.	65½
13,000	La. 6s, Lev. Bs.	63½
5,000	N.Y. St. B. L. R.	108½
2,000	Erie 4th M....	80
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. R. gold bonds....	92
8,000	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Pf.....	80½
2,000	A. & T. H. Inc.	75
10,000	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	88
2,000	Gt. W. 2d M....	82
2,000	Union Pac., 1st.	83
3,000	C. & R. I. 1st M Bds.	99½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s.	95
1,000	P., F.W. & C. 1st	99
2,000	St. L. & Iron M. R. 1st M. bds.	81
10,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M....	75½
17,000	do.	75½
18,000	do...bet. call	75½
5,000	O. & Miss. 1st.	92
1,000	M. & St. P. 8s, 1st.	100½

200	Cum. Coal Pf.	28¼
12	West. U. Tel.	37
25	do....bet. call	36⅝
200	Quicksilver.	13¼
10	Del. & Hud. Can..	122
100	Pacific Mail.	60¼
200	Am. M. U. Ex.	35
100	Wells-Fargo Ex..	20¼
100	U. S. Ex.	57⅛
200	Erie.	30¼
500	do.	30⅛
300	do.........b3	30¼
500	Erie Pf.	54
100	Hudson R.	172
200	Harlem...bet. call	141⅜
50	Reading	96⅜
200	do.	96⅜
200	do.	96
20	Mich. Cen. R.	122
600	L. S. & M. S.	91⅛
2750	do.	91
2500	do.	90⅞
25	Panama R.	210
200	Clev. & P....ex d.	87
200	do.	86⅞
3600	Chi. & N. W....	70⅛
500	do.........s3	70⅛
1000	do.........s30	70
25	do.	70⅛
500	Chi. & N. W. Pf..	83⅛
700	Chi. & R. I.	104⅛
100	do.	104⅛
500	do.........b3	104⅛
2000	Mil. & St. Paul..	67⅛
800	do.	67⅛
200	do.........b10	67⅛
500	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	80
100	do.	80¼
100	do.........s10	80
200	do.........b3	80
300	do.........s10	79⅞
200	Tol., W. & W....	63⅛
100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guar.	85⅛
24	do.	85⅛
500	Ohio & Miss	28⅛
200	do.	28¼
100	Del., L. & W.....	111
21	do.	110⅛
5	N. J. Cen.	96⅛
200	do.	96
50	do.	95⅛
100	do.........s30	95⅛
200	do.	95⅛
300	do...bet. call	95⅛
50	Bos., H. & E.....	17
100	Col., C. & I. C. R..	23⅛
100	do....bet. call	24
24	Dub. & S. C.	108⅛

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 C..	119⅝
300	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, small.	119
1,000	do.	119½
2,000	do.	119⅝
3,000	do.	119⅝
20,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........b3	116⅜
50,000	do.	116⅜
10,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	107⅜
10,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68.	116⅜

$2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	117⅛
5,000	do.	118
50,000	do.	118⅛
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	118⅛
35,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '67.	116⅜
40,000	do.........s3	116⅛
158,000	do.	116⅛
75,000	do.........s3	116⅛
110,000	do.........b3	116⅛
10,000	do.........s15	116⅛
5,000	do.........s3	116⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tenn. S. 6s, n..	53½
10,000	N. C. St. 6s, n..	39
10,000	do. spec. tax	39⅜
5,000	do.	39⅜
55,000	do.	40
1,000	Mo. St. 6s....	87½
5,000	La. 6s, Lev. B..	63⅛
13,000	Col., C. & I. C. R. 1st M.	76
300	West. U. Tel.	36¾
200	do.........b30	37
40	do.	37
100	Mariposa Pf.	16⅛
100	Harlem R.	141
175	Reading.	96⅜
100	Lake S. & M.S....	90⅜
400	do.	91

100	Adams Ex.	55
500	Clev. & Pitts.	86⅛
200	Chi. & N. W.	70
50	do.	69⅞
200	Del., L. & W.	111
100	Tol., W. & W.	63⅛
100	do.	63⅛
350	N. J. Cen. R.	95
250	do.	94⅞
30	P., Ft. W. & Chi., guarant'd.	85
100	Alt. & T. H. Pf..	59
100	Chic. & Alton....	141⅜
35	do.	142
100	H. & St. Jos. R..	109⅛
100	Col., C. & I. C. R., bet. call.	24⅛

THURSDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

Notwithstanding the ease in Money and the prompt response of the London market in United States 5-20s to the decline in Gold here, the Public Funds show a further decided fall of ½ ₱ cent. as compared with the last price of yesterday for the 5-20s of 1867, the standard issue of the market here. At the same time there is an additional decline of one ₱ cent. in Gold on the sales of $1,000,000 by the Treasury to-day, and the sale of another $1,000,000, advertised for 12 o'clock to-morrow. The market has not only to absorb this supply, but also the November Gold Interest, which is being rapidly anticipated at the Treasury since Tuesday of this week. Already over five millions have been paid out on this account, which will be increased to about $8,000,000 by Saturday night. The Customs demand for Gold continues fair for the season, and will probably reach $15,000,000 at all the ports in November, which will enable the Treasury to make liberal sales of Gold through that month for reinvestment in United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund.

Exchange on London yielded to 108¾ for 60 days and 109¼@109½ for sight, prime Bankers, and the immediate look of the market is to a further decline. Merchant Bills are now ruling at 108@107¾ ₱ cent. French Exchange has not yet given way in the same proportion; the 60-day quotation is f.5.18¾ and sight f.5.15 to the dollar. The sales of Gold since the Treasury award were at 129@128¾ ₱ cent. The rates for Money on call are 5@6 ₱ cent. Merchant paper goes slowly at 8@10 ₱ cent. for best names outside of Bank. At the Afternoon Government Boards the transactions in the Public Funds were large at the lower figures, and the quotation somewhat steadier on the Street at a later hour.

In the Railway Market at the Stock Exchange there was a large business done in Lake Shore and in Northwest Common Stocks, and a good degree of animation in New-Jersey Central, St. Paul's, Northwest Preferred and Rock Island, but all at lower figures from Wednesday's sales. After the Boards there was rather more steadiness in prices and less pressure to make sales, the Western Stocks partially sympathising with New-York Central, in which there was apparently a fresh upward movement to 190 ₱ cent., attributed, as customary of late, to the proposed consolidation of the Hudson and Central. Even the terms of the arrangement were spoken of to-day as being in favor of at least 200 ₱ cent. for the Central, and 2 ₱ cent. quarterly cash dividend, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 1, to equalize with the last cash dividend of the Hudson, to be added. The basis of 200 ₱ cent., including the existing 80 ₱ cent. Scrip, would place the Capital and Funded Debt of the New-York Central at $70,000,000—say $58,000,000 Stock paying at least 8 ₱ cent. per annum from the start, and $12,000,000 Debt, (including $60,000 a year, or $1,000,000 lease of Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Branch,) paying 6 ₱ cent. Interest and about 2 ₱ cent. to the various Sinking Funds which are to extinguish all the debts before their maturity. We have no authority for saying that such are to be the terms of consolidation, so far as the Central is concerned, but we have reason to suppose *they will not be less favorable* to the Stockholders, and it is possible they may prove much more so.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, OCT. 28.

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
United States 10-40s	108	107¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	120½	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	117	116¼
American Gold Coin	129⅝	128⅞
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108¾
New Bonds of Tennessee	54	[illegible]
Old Tennessee	61¼	61½
North Carolina Bonds, new	39	38¾
Old North Carolinas	48	47½
New-York Central	188⅜	190⅝
Reading Railway	96¼	96¼
Chicago and Rock Island	104¾	104⅜
Northwest Common	70⅝	70⅜
Northwest Preferred	83¾	83⅜
Pacific Mail Company	60½	59⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80½	80
St. Paul Common	68⅜	67½
Hudson River	172¼	173
Lake Shore	91½	91¾
Erie	30⅝	30¼
Ohio and Mississippi	26⅝	26½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	119
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	119⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	114
5-20 coup., 1862	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	118⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	118⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1867	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	116⅛
10-40 registered	107⅛
10-40 coupon	107⅛
6s currency	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

Michigan 6 ₱ cent., '73	95
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.	53½
Va. 6s, ex coup	50
Va. 6s, new bonds	52⅝
Georgia 7s, new bonds	91
N. Car. 6s	47
N. Car. new bonds	39⅜
N. Car. special tax	41¾
S. Car. new bonds	65
Missouri 6s	87⅝
Missouri H. & St. J. I.	88
Louisiana 6s	65½
Louisiana 6s, lev. bds.	63½
California 7s	122
Connecticut 6s	100
Rhode Island 6s	99
Alabama 8s	90
N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan.	108
N. Y. coup. B'ty Loan.	108
N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, 1870.	99
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1872.	100½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1873.	100½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1874.	100½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1875.	100½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1877.	100½
N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, 1878.	101
N. Y. 5s, B. Loan, 1874.	98½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	88
Erie 1st M. Ext.	95
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	88½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	79½
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	77½
H. R. 7s, 1st, 1869-70	98
H. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	103
Harlem 1st	100
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c., 2d	91½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by M	90½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., 1870	115
Alton & T. H. 1st	91
A. & T. H. 2d pref.	80
A. & T. H. 2d Inc.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	92½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	89
Chi. & N. W. Ex. Bs.	84
Chi. & N. W. 1st	88
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	106
Han. & St. Jos. Con.	105
Lack. & West. Bonds.	94
Del., L. & West. 1st	96
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.	88
Tol. & Wabash 2d	84
T., W. & W. c. c. S. F.	86½
Gt. West. 1st. '88	85½
Gt. West. 2d, '93	82
Gal. & Chicago Ext.	98
Galena & Chicago 2d.	98
Chi. R. Isl. & Pacific.	95
Morris & Essex 2d	91
N. Jer. Central 1st	98
N. Jer. Central 2d	100
N. Jersey Cent. n. bs.	96½
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	99
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	90
Cleve. & Pitts. 2d	98
Cleve. & Pitts. 3d	90
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	92½
Peninsula R. R. Bs.	76
St. L. & Iron M. Bs.	81
Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	100½
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	87
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d	85½
Mar. & Cin. 1st	86
Chicago & Mil. 1st	87½
Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st.	75
Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st	75½
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	93
Central Pacific Bonds.	92

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	131
Manhattan	143
Merchants'	128
Mechanics'	141
America	143
City	210½
Phenix	109
North River	95
Tradesmen's	150
National	114
Merch. Exchange	117½
Seventh Ward	112
State of New-York	112
Commerce	120
Broadway	280
Ocean	91
Chatham	170
Bank of the Republic	119
Hanover	109
Irving	113
Market	124
Nassau	106
St. Nicholas	114
Commonwealth	110½
Importers' & Traders'	140
Park	166
Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Central National	110
Fourth National	104½
Ninth National	113
Tenth National	80
Bank. & Brok's Ass'n	100

AWARD OF GOLD, OCT. 28.

Duff, Timmerman & Co.	
$15,000	128.87½
10,000	128.80
G. C. Magonn.	
7,500	128.71
25,000	128.76
John Pondir.	
25,000	128.75
25,000	128.73
7,500	128.71
H. F. Verhaven & Co.	
5,000	128.78
Robinson, Cox & Co.	
30,000	128.90
20,000	128.80
J. L. & D. L. Riker.	
15,000	129.01
15,000	128.89
Trevor & Colgate.	
100,000	128.91
100,000	128.85
100,000	128.76
10,000	128.75
Pastor, Hardt & Lingden.	
10,000	128.78
M. & H. Clarkson.	
10,000	128.95
10,000	128.90
10,000	128.85
Lehmaier Bros.	
10,000	129.01
10,000	128.89
10,000	128.77
G. D. Arthur & Co.	
50,000	128.85
50,000	128.90
J. B. Summerfield & Co.	
10,000	128.76
White, Morris & Co.	
25,000	128.80
Strange Bros.	
10,000	128.75
P. Harmony's Nephews & Co.	
200,000	128.95
Kennedy, Hutchinson & Co	
25,000	128.90
25,000	128.80
25,000	128.75
Total	$1,000,000

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$93,430,027 26
Gold receipts	1,951,709 37
*Gold payments	1,959,565 29
Gold balance	82,986,654 62
Currency receipts	199,429 15
Currency payments	2,818,935 61
Currency balance	3,564,577 42
General balance	94,395,323 36
Included in gold receipts—Customs	430,000 00

*$551,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington included in gold payments.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD, OCT. 28.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Smith, Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	96½	..
City 6s, New	100⅝	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	119⅞	120
Pennsylvania Central	55½	55⅝
Reading	96⅛	96¼
Lehigh Valley	52¾	52⅞
Catawissa Preferred	36½	..
Philadelphia and Erie	28	29
Northern Central	46¾	47
Lehigh Navigation	33¾	34
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅞	95

CITY BANK CAPITAL—OCT. 9.

Bank of New-York National Banking Association	$3,000,000
Merchants' National Bank	3,000,000
Mechanics' National Bank	2,000,000
Union National Bank	1,500,000
Phenix National Bank	1,800,000
National City Bank	1,000,000
Tradesmen's National Bank	1,000,000
Fulton National Bank	600,000
Chemical National Bank	300,000
Merchants' Exchange National Bank	1,235,000
Gallatin National Bank	1,500,000
National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	800,000
Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank	600,000
Leather Manufacturers' National Bank	600,000
Seventh Ward National Bank	500,000
National Bank of the State of New-York	2,000,000
American Exchange National Bank	5,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	10,000,000
National Broadway Bank	1,000,000
Ocean National Bank	1,000,000
Mercantile National Bank	1,000,000
National Bank of the Republic	2,000,000
Chatham National Bank	450,000
Hanover National Bank	1,000,000
Irving National Bank	500,000
Metropolitan National Bank	4,000,000
National Citizens' Bank	400,000
Market National Bank	1,000,000
St. Nicholas National Bank	1,000,000
National Shoe and Leather Bank	1,500,000
Continental National Bank	2,000,000
National Bank of the Commonwealth	750,000
Marine National Bank	400,000
Atlantic National Bank	300,000
Importers' and Traders' National Bank	1,500,000
National Park Bank	2,000,000
National Mechanics' Banking Association	500,000
East River National Bank	350,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000
Central National Bank	3,000,000
Second National Bank	300,000
Ninth National Bank	1,000,000
First National Bank	500,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000
New-York National Exchange Bank	500,000
Tenth National Bank	1,000,000
Fifth National Bank	150,000
Sixth National Bank	200,000
Eighth National Bank	250,000
New-York County National Bank	200,000
Bowery National Bank	250,000
National Currency Bank	100,000
American National Bank	500,000
Total National	$73,035,000
Manhattan	$2,050,000
Bank of America	3,000,000
Greenwich	200,000
Pacific	422,700
People's	412,500
North America	1,000,000
Nassau	1,000,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000
Oriental	300,000
Grocers'	300,000
North River	400,000
Manufacturers' and Merchants'	500,000
Gold Exchange	500,000
Bull's Head	200,000
Stuyvesant	192,062
Eleventh Ward	200,000
Harlem	94,777
Manufacturers' and Builders'	97,859
Germania	200,000
Total State	$12,069,898
Combined total capital	$85,104,898

The St. Nicholas Bank will pay the November Interest on the mortgages bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Company. See notice of B. E. Smith, President.

The New-York *Maritime Register*, of Messrs. Smith, Young & Co., of the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, has met with such an encouraging recognition from the business public—which it has fairly earned—that it has been decided not only to enlarge the paper by the addition of several pages, but also to issue it hereafter semi-weekly, on Wednesdays and Saturdays of each week. Some new features have been introduced into the *Register*, including a detailed list of the vessels in the port, their location, chief officers, consignes, destination, &c.

The South Side Railroad Company of Long Island have appointed Mr. C. W. Douglass Superintendent in place of Mr. White. Mr. Douglass has been connected with the Erie Railroad for the past twenty years—ten years as Assistant Superintendent and five years as Division Superintendent. The last-named post he resigned last Spring.

Earnings Pacific Railroad of Missouri second week in October, 1869: Passengers and mails, $38,469; freight, &c., $39,269. Total, $77,739.

The November coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The *Alta California* of Oct. 21 says:

The demand for duties has been as follows:

Oct. 14	$49,401 28	Oct. 18	$44,365 74
Oct. 15	20,194 55	Oct. 19	25,021 73
Oct. 16	20,988 43	Oct. 20	31,072 06

Total	$190,983 79
Previously	6,672,725 46
Total Jan. 1 to Oct. 21	$6,863,709 25
Same period 1868	6,989,341 05
Decrease	$125,631 80

The amounts paid in for duties are gradually gaining on those of last year. For the week they have been $20,000 more than last year.

The Specie shipments have been comparatively as follows:

To—	1868.	1869.
New-York, per railroad	......	$64,300 00
New-York, per steamer.	$282,291 91	......
England	283,719 68	472,562 18
France	......	175,090 54
Panama	25,000 00	20,000 00
Total	$591,011 59	$681,952 72
Previously by steamer.	30,679,992 11	26,769,733 38
Previously by railroad.	......	5,196,325 54
Total since Jan. 1	$30,750,788 90	$32,648,011 64

The movement of treasure to New-York this week has been small, and the treasure to Europe by the steamer has been for fourteen days. Nevertheless, the aggregate export is in excess of last year.

The combined movement of specie, merchandise and duties paid in has been as follows:

	1868.	1869.
Merchandise	$713,810 00	$540,740 00
Previously	17,244,490 00	16,395,550 00
Total merchandise	$17,958,300 00	$16,946,290 00
Specie mercantile account	30,750,788 90	32,648,011 64
Add duties	6,989,341 05	6,863,709 25
Total exports	$55,698,429 95	$56,458,010 89

The following is a summary of the export values from Oct. 14 to 20, inclusive:

To.	Vessel.	Value.
New-York	Montana	$174,201
Panama	Montana	44,582
Acajutla	Zephyros	28,787
Sydney	Maud Helen	1,625
Hong Kong	Singapore	15,321
Manzanillo	Montana	1,276
Acapulco	Montana	29
Liverpool	Elcano	61,350
Liverpool	Lady Hulse	23,150
Liverpool	Thatcher Magoun	58,451
Liverpool	M. Hutchinson	35,883
Liverpool	St. Joseph	61,410
Liverpool	Zadek	34,675
Total		$540,740

The exports to Liverpool per bark *Zadok* embrace 19,329 sacks Wheat, &c.; value, $34,675.

The following from the Philadelphia *Ledger* describes a recent trial test of a recent improvement in the railway switch, for the better security of life on passenger trains. The other Philadelphia papers speak in high praise of its success:

"A valuable improvement in the important matter of safety from railroad accidents caused by misplaced switches, was tested yesterday, on the Pennsylvania Railroad above the Wire Bridge, and on the West Chester Railroad near Thirty-second and Walnut streets. The switch used was 'Wharton's safety switch.' It is very simple in its mechanism and substantial in its structure, but cannot be accurately described without the use of diagrams to show its mode of operation. Its striking peculiarity is that it preserves the main track unbroken, keeping it as completely intact when the switch is open as when it is closed, and by means of this peculiarity it does away with the risk of the frequent and fatal accidents caused by 'misplaced switches.' The first test was at the siding just above the Wire Bridge, where two men lost their lives not long ago because the old switch was accidentally left open when a train was passing on the main track. There is a Wharton switch there now, and at the trial yesterday the switch was set wrong for the main track, but right for the siding, while a locomotive and tender were running along the main track. The engine and tender, however, kept firmly on the track, the same as if no switch were there at all.

This test was repeated a number of times and in various ways, with the engine running back and forth on both the siding and the main track, with the switch set both right and wrong, locked and unlocked. The trial was so perfectly satisfactory that the party of gentlemen present, by invitation, got on board the locomotive and passed over the switch at a speed of thirty miles an hour, when it was set as wrong as it could possibly be put by any negligence or any ingenuity of malice or wickedness.

There was subsequently an additional test near Thirty-second and Walnut, on the West Chester Road, where the switch was misplaced in every way that the experience of the railroad men present could suggest, and the locomotive, tender and car were run over it at various speeds, from that of the mere gravitation of a single car on a down grade, to a velocity of forty miles an hour, and the result was still the same. The switch was then taken to pieces and nearly all the movable parts taken away, so as to show what would happen if it should get broken, and still the locomotive and tender passed firmly as well as safely along the main track. It is not easy to imagine how there can be any doubt as to its absolute safety. The railroad operatives present all gave it their unqualified approval, and spoke of it as an invention that would relieve them from many of the risks and perils of their occupation.

This switch has been in partial use for several years on some of the roads near Philadelphia. There are about seventy on the Reading Road, and a few on the Pennsylvania and Baltimore Roads. It is the invention of Wm. Wharton, Jr., Civil Engineer, of this city, and a factory built for the purpose at Thirty-second and Walnut streets, is now engaged in the manufacture of the safety switch.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the Seven per cent. Gold Loan of the Kansas Pacific Railway, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, upon presentation at the office of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

☞ THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.—Investors are invited to examine the merits of the FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this road, now being built across this magnificent State. A valuable pamphlet and full particulars may be obtained at the Company's office, No. 32 Pine-st., or of its agents, the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st., and Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st. Bonds on finished road ready for delivery. Price 95, free of Government tax.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, OCT. 28, 1869.—NOTICE.—To whom it may concern: Bank Book issued by us to Jas. Donald & Co., showing credit of Four Thousand Dollars, is valueless and void, having been obtained by fraud. The public are hereby cautioned against making advances on the same.

VERMILYE & CO.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The railroad connecting Louisville and Nashville, Ky., is, with its branches, 367 miles in length. The cost of the road and equipment has been $15,286,000. Its bonded debt is but $2,364,000. Its stock pays eight per cent. dividends, and the Company has never failed to meet all liabilities at maturity.

The road has been in successful operation many years, and is doing a large and steadily increasing business. The Income account for the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1869, stands: Gross Earnings, $2,381,138 55; Expenses, $1,349,461 79; Net Earnings, $1,031,676 76. The INCREASED EARNINGS of July, August and September, 1869, over those of the corresponding months of 1868, were $161,713 47.

To obtain funds for purchasing other lines which will add largely to the value of its entire property, and to retire the present indebtedness of $2,364,000 at maturity, the Company has executed a mortgage to James Punnett and Junius B. Alexander, of the City of New-York, as Trustees, upon its entire lines of road, with all its rolling stock, property, franchise and income, to secure the prompt payment of its bonds for eight million dollars. These bonds are for one thousand dollars each, payable thirty years from 1st of April, 1868, and bear seven per cent. interest. The coupons are payable April and October, at the Bank of America, in New-York.

These bonds are a first mortgage upon the present road, which has cost over Fifteen Million Dollars, and whose net earnings are now double the entire interest obligation it would assume.

The mortgage will be for an unusually small proportion of the value or income of the property, and we therefore unqualifiedly recommend these bonds to investors as in all respects a first-class security.

It is the purpose of the Company to issue, at present, only a small portion of its bonds secured under this mortgage, which we are now authorized to sell, in lots to suit purchasers, at ninety and accrued interest.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO.,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company. 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 96 and interest. Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NEW-ORLEANS CITY BONDS. Six per cent. coupon, interest payable in this City January and July, due 1st January, 1875, for sale at 75 and accrued interest by MORTON, BLISS & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 28, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	28
Beeswax, pkgs	5
Cotton, bales	2,715
Cotton Seed, bush's.	22,938
Copper, bbls	14
Dried Fruit, pkgs	517
Eggs, bbls	706
Flour, bbls	22,669
Wheat, bushels	107,206
Corn, bushels	57,203
Rye, bushels	800
Barley, bushels	17,023
Oats, bushels	71,748
Flaxseed, bushels	692
Beans, bushels	60
Meal, bbls	800
Meal, bags	700
B. E. Peas, bags	57
Hemp, bales	7
Hops, bales	1,067
Hides, No.	[illegible]
Hides, bdls	[illegible]
Leather, sides	20,061
Petroleum, Ref. bbls	[illegible]
Pork, pkgs	218
Beef, pkgs	175
Cut Meats, pkgs	71
Lard, pkgs	59
Lard, kegs	400
Butter, pkgs	3,688
Cheese, boxes	10,079
Tallow, pkgs	241
Starch, pkgs	1,790
Tobacco, hhds	62
Tobacco, boxes	665
Whisky, bbls	316
Wool, bales	180
Oil Cake, pkgs	600
Peanuts, bags	130

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Johann Kepler*, for Bremen—207,201 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *[illegible] N. Johnson*, for Marseilles—71,379 gallons Crude Petroleum, 10,080 Staves.

By the brig *Clara & Agnes*, for London—1,284 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 30 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

By the schr. *Alfred Richards*, for Oporto—400 bbls. Rosin, 3,162 lbs. Lard, 1,296 lbs. Tallow, 5,264 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Have been slow of sale at $7 37½@$7 62½ for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been more active and quoted firm. Sales have been reported of 3,940 bags Rio, by the *Dauntless*, on private terms; 1,107 bags Native Ceylon, by the *Lady Turner*, at auction, at 18¼c.@19c. for Triage, and 27½c.@27¾c. for Peaberry; and subsequently, 5,329 bags do., by do., at private sale, at from 21c.@25½c. ₱ lb. The stock of Rio in importers' hands here this morning was 74,410 bags; of other kinds, 16,916 bags and 43,391 mats. The week's business in other than Rio Messrs. C. Amann & Co. sum up thus: 691 bags Maracaibo and 200 bags Manila sold for consumption within our range. The stock of other than Rio, in first hands, this morning, included of Java, Government, 943 bags; Java, 43,391 mats; Ceylon, 6,436 bags; Maracaibo, 1,922 bags; Laguayra, 2,056 bags; St. Domingo, 530 bags; Costa Rica, 475 bags, and of Manila, 4,584 bags. We quote: Java, 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 16¾c.@18c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Savanilla, 16c.@18½c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Middling grades have been in more request and rather firmer in price. Other descriptions have been moderately inquired for and quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,257 bales, (of which 631 bales were to arrive,) including 1,036 bales to shippers, 848 bales to spinners and 373 bales to speculators. Also 925 bales for forward delivery, including 100 bales on the average of Low Middling, for October, 25⅞c., settled; 200 bales on the basis of Low Middling, for October, 26c.; 175 do., for November, 25c.@25¼c.; 300 do., for December, 25¼c.; 150 do., for January, 25½c.@25¾c.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	24⅛	24¾	25	25¼
Good Ordinary	25⅛	25¾	26	[illegible]
Low Middling	26	26¼	26½	[illegible]
Middling	26½	26¾	27	27¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	24,749
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Jan 1	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Export clearances since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports since Jan. 1	[illegible]
Exports year ending Sept 1, 1869	[illegible]
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Stock here	[illegible]

COCOA—Sales 400 bags Guayaquil on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair supply and light demand at a further slight reduction in prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,450 bbls. in lots, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 60; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 70@$6 15; good to choice Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 15@$6 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5 85@$6 25 ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 25@$5 60
Extra State	5 70@ 6 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	5 60@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	5 85@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	6 85@ 8 25
Poor to Fancy Extra Missouri	6 15@ 9 75

Southern Flour has been in limited request and on the decline. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 600 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$6 75 for poor to fair Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 50 for fair Ordinary to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour continues dull at unchanged prices. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 80@$6 20 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Cornmeal is dull and heavy at $5@$5 50 for Western, $5 25@$5 50 for Jersey, $5 65@$5 75 for Southern, and $5 75@$5 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 150 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at from $3 75@$4 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—There has been a moderately active business reported in Wheat, chiefly for export; but under liberal offerings and in view of the depression in gold and exchange, prices have been quoted off 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel, closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 130,500 bushels, including White Western at $1 45@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 30@$1 43, closing at about $1 41@$1 42 for sound Amber; No. 2 Spring at $1 30@$1 35; No. 3 Spring at $1 29; Rejected Spring at $1 10@$1 15; White Genesee at $1 48@$1 53; Red and Amber State at $1 40@$1 45, the latter an extreme price for very choice; White Southern at $1 53@$1 60; Red and Amber Southern at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, opening firmly, but closing lower and quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,000 bushels at 92½c.@$1 05 for damaged and heated New Mixed Western; $1 05@$1 10 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, closing at $1 08 for the best; $1 08@$1 11 for White, and $1 10@$1 12 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominally unchanged in price. Barley has been arriving rather freely, and has been weak in price, on a very moderate trade. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 17,500 bushels at $1 25@$1 30 for State, and, in part, at $1 50 for Canada West, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and heavy at $1 30@$1 70 ₱ bushel. Oats have been quoted firm, on a moderately active business. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 61,000 bushels, in lots, at 60c.@64c., from depot and delivered, for Jersey, Southern, Western and State, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 5,264 bushels Wheat for Oporto. The Albany *Argus* says: "The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Tuesday and noon on Wednesday, covered 49 loads of Lumber, 28 of Wheat, 26 of Corn, 5 of Oats, 4 of Barley, 3 of Coal, 2 each of Salt and Staves, and 1 of Oil.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 A. M., Oct. 27, 1869:

Barley—Anna, Oswego; S. McKenzie, Rochester; T. W. Skinner, Oswego; Nettie, Oswego.

Wheat, &c.—J. Harrison, Buffalo; C. P. Gregg, Buffalo; M. Rone, Buffalo; Linn, Buffalo; J. H. Drake, Oswego; Universe, Buffalo; Gifford Myer, Buffalo; S. R. Daniels, Medina; W. C. Rogers, Syracuse; Sarah King, Oswego; Carrie M. Niles, Buffalo; E. D. Case, Oswego; John Hodge, Buffalo; Mahopac, Buffalo; J. N. Westfall, Buffalo; James Scribner, Buffalo; Katie, Buffalo; Shady Run, Oswego; Leland Ranklin, Buffalo; Crusade, Buffalo; Sherm Petrie, Buffalo; L. Simons, Buffalo; P. P. Garrison, Buffalo; C. F. Jewett, Buffalo; Mary, Buffalo; City of Boston, Buffalo; Whale, Buffalo; Solon F. Case, Buffalo; Ogdensburg, Buffalo.

Corn—Peter C. Clifford, Buffalo; Hiram Niles, Buffalo; Mary Rowland, Buffalo; Harvey Rankin, Buffalo; James Brayley, Buffalo; D. Jones, Buffalo; E. Monihan, Buffalo; A. W. Horton, Buffalo; W. S. Howard, Buffalo; Pennsylvania, Buffalo; W. C. Streeter, Buffalo; George E. Jennings, Buffalo; F. K. Patchin, Buffalo; A. Stacey, Buffalo; Carrie M. Case, Buffalo; H. M. Arnett, Buffalo; Alaska, Buffalo; H. C. Kruce, Buffalo; Isaac Miller, Buffalo; J. O. Eldridge, Buffalo; Baltic, Buffalo; James M. Gean, Jr., Buffalo; L. S. Castie, Buffalo; Hiram Graves, Buffalo; Charles J. Barker, Buffalo; Lieutenant-General Grant, Buffalo.

Lumber—American Union, Buffalo; Colonel Walrath, Buffalo; Sarah Jane, Buffalo; Fred Petrie, Buffalo; William R. Conley, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Buffalo; A. A. Bradt, Buffalo; New Delight, Buffalo; Jim Smith, Buffalo; H. D. Conger, Buffalo; Addie Scott, Buffalo; Charles Cathern, Buffalo; John D. Murphy, Buffalo; C. J. Ostrom, Buffalo; D. Howard, Buffalo; C. E. Wolcott, Buffalo; H. G. Moore, Buffalo; Prospect, Buffalo; Dacotah, Buffalo; Mary A. Cady, Buffalo; Julia Knapp, Buffalo; Three Sisters, Buffalo; A. T. Briggs, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; O. A. Crandall, Buffalo; U. S. Grant, Buffalo; Emma Whitney, Buffalo; R. W. Joudor, Buffalo; Jerry Thistlewaite, Buffalo; Henry and Helen, Lyons Falls; F. Symonds, Lyons Falls; D. D. Walrath, Lyons Falls; Safe Return, Lyons Falls; A. J. Fox, Lyons Falls; I Don't Know, Oswego; Indiana, Oswego; Phene Stark, Oswego; Siroc, Oswego; Armstrong, Oswego; M. J. McNally, Oswego; Fort Sumter, Oswego; Adelbert, Oswego; Charles E. Miller, Oswego; Manchester, Oswego; Ezra M. Covell, Oswego; Henry Covell, Oswego; Omar Pasha, Boonville; Rolla, Boonville.

Salt—J. M. Jaycox, Syracuse; C. E. Lamb, Salina.

Mixed—Nelhe, Utica; H. Alexander, Jr., Rome; James A. Sweet, Geneva.

Oats—Julia Shepperd, Buffalo; Newark, Buffalo; Thomas Kimball, Horsehead; Captain Levi Vallier, Buffalo; Fairhaven, Buffalo.

Logs—J. H. Walrath, Buffalo.

Coal—A. M. Atkinson, Buffalo; Jno. Kelly, Buffalo; F. B. No. 20, Watkins.

Oil—Maria Melvin, Buffalo.

Staves—Colonel C. C. B. Walker, Corning; Major Anderson, Tonawanda."

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and firm at 65c.@75c. for shipping, and 80c.@$1 15 for local use ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 65c.@$1 05 for Short and Long ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been quiet at former quotations; New-York State New at 14c.@20c.; Eastern New at 12c.@18c.; Ohio at 12c.@15c.; Michigan, 12c.@15c. for common to fair; Wisconsin, 16c.@18c.; Yearlings, 4c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Receipts to-day, 1,067 bales; exports, none.

LEATHER—There has been only a moderate movement in Sole within our previous range. The receipts to-day were 20,061 Sides.

MOLASSES—Has been steady but dull. The stock in importers' hands to-day comprised 7,831 hhds. Cuba, 2,034 hhds. Porto Rico, and 959 hhds. English Islands. We quote Porto Rico at 50c.@73c.; Cuba at 35c.@58c.; New-Orleans at 80c.@90c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	37c.@40c.
Cuba, Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c	45c.@49c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	43c.@52c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@58c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	43c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	80c.@95c.

PETROLEUM—A firmer market has been noted for all kinds on a very light offering and fair inquiry, particularly for early delivery. Crude has been in fair demand at 13¾c.@19c., in bulk, with sales of 1,250 bbls. chiefly at 19c.; 24½c.@25c. in shipping order here, and 24c. in shipping order at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon. No receipts of Crude were reported here; at Philadelphia 820 bbls. arrived. The export clearances included 71,379 gallons Crude for Marseilles. Refined has been quoted a shade higher on a moderate business, sales having been reported of [illegible] bbls. Standard White, for October delivery, at 34c.; 1,500 bbls. do., November, at 33½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., December, at [illegible]; also, equal to [illegible] bbls. in bulk, f[illegible] next week's delivery, at [illegible]c., and 500 bbls. [illegible] bulk, for the following week, at 33¼c. ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia 3,000 bbls. were reported sold, for October delivery, at 34½c.@35c., chiefly at 35c.; 2,000 bbls. [illegible] for November, at 33½c.@33¾c.; 2,000 bbls. November and December, at 33¾c.@33½c., and 500 bbls. do. balance of year, at 34½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined here have been 9,093 bbls.; at Philadelphia 4,600 bbls. The export clearances hence include [illegible]1,394 bbls. for London, and 207,201 gallons for Bremen. Standard White in cases has been in moderate request at 38½c.@39½c., and Prime White at 39½c.@40c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been in more demand and quoted at 10½c.@11c., with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. for New-York and Philadelphia delivery, and 16½c.@17c. in cases ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after and quoted rather cheaper, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 520 bbls., in lots, at $31 25@$31 50, closing at $31 25 for Western Mess, $33 50@$34 for City Mess, $27 50@$29 50 for Western and City Prime Mess, and $25 25@$26 50 for Prime to Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, and quoted up to 13¼c. for City, ℘ lb. Cut Meats have been steady, though inactive. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 100 pkgs. at 14½c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders, 18c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 19c.@23c. for Bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet, but held firmly. Lard has been in limited demand at previous prices. Sales have been reported of 625 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 17c.@18¾c. for Poor No. 1 to Choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17¼c.@17½c. for City, and 17¾c.@18c. for Good to Prime Steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues in slack demand at unaltered rates. Sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$13 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$17 50 for Extra Mess, and $3 50@$5 50 for inferior grades barreled Mess Beef. Tierce Beef unaltered. Beef Hams have been in request at from $17@$26 for old, and $33@$35 for new, ℘ bbl.; sales 125 bbls., in lots. Butter continues quiet at previous rates. We quote State, common to very good, 28c.@43c.; Prime to Fancy, 45c.@50c., and Western, inferior to prime, 22c.@35c. ℘ lb. The receipts to-day were 3,688 pkgs. Cheese is in very moderate demand at from 10c.@19c., as the extremes, for Common to Choice Factory. The receipts of the day were 10,079 boxes.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at rather less buoyant prices. Sales 1,138 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 11¾c.@13c.; 163 boxes Havana, part at 12c.@12¼c., and 106 hhds. Melado at 9c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request and heavy at from 14¼c.@16c. ℘ lb. The movements in raw Sugars, since Oct. 1, Messrs. AMANN & CO. sum up thus:

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock, Oct. 1, 1869	99,054	119,269	95,667	607
Receipts since Oct. 1	6,710	16,565	62,179	30
Total	105,764	135,834	157,846	637
Sales since Oct. 1	28,028	27,950	19,228	28
Stock this day, Oct. 28, 1869	77,736	107,884	138,618	609
Stock Oct. 29, 1868	51,856	30,403	39,322	....
Stock Nov. 1, 1867	27,896	47,294	29,519	....
Stock Nov. 1, 1866	49,750	47,024	62,441	....

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 75,000 lbs. of Tallow at 11¼c.@11⅜c.; also 28,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@19½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Sales have been reported to-day of 3,000 lbs. Arctic at $1, gold, ℘ lb., for export.

WHISKY—Has been quite dull at $1 21@$1 22, chiefly $1 21½ ℘ gallon; sales 139 bbls.; receipts, 316 bbls.

WOOL—At the eighth regular trade sale of Wool, held to-day, under the direction of Messrs. WALTER BROWN & Co., at their rooms, Park-place, there was a good attendance and the offering amounted to over 400,000 lbs., was quite promptly placed at fair average prices. Mr. JOHN H. DRAPER, of the auction firm of J. H. DRAPER & Co., was the salesman, as usual. The terms of the sale were as follows: Cash within 30 days. Interest at 10 ℘ cent. per annum, allowed on all amounts paid before the expiration of 30 days. The lots sold were as follows: 6 bags No. 1, Pulled, 1,240 lbs. at 21c.; 3 bags coarse, Pulled, 530 lbs. at 31½c.; 3 bags Long Super, Pulled, 540 lbs. at 42c.; 6 bags Country Super, Pulled, 1,070 lbs. at 41½c.; 10 bags Super, Pulled, 1,820 lbs. at 42½c.; 10 bales A 1 Fall California, 5,200 lbs. at 19c.; 4 bales California, 1,650 lbs., at 20½c.; 2 bales A 2 Fall California, 1,170 lbs., at 18c.; 1 bale Spring California, 425 lbs., at 22c.; 8 bales XI Lambs, California, (slightly burry,) 4,250 lbs., at 19¾c.; 8 bales XI Lambs, California, (slightly burry,) 4,250 lbs., at 19½c.; 14 bags XX Scoured, 1,380 lbs. at 87c.; 7 bags XX Scoured, burred, 730 lbs. at 67c.; 13 bags X Scoured, burred, 1,280 lbs. at 57c.; 13 bags X Scoured, burred, 1,280 lbs. at 57c.; 26 bags fine Cape Pulled, 4,640 lbs. at 44½c.; 5 bales Bucks and Mixed California, 2,590 lbs. at 17c.; 7 bags Low California, 3,530 lbs. at 18¾c.; 4 bags California Pulled, 1,450 lbs. at 19½c.; 17 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured, 1,700 lbs. at 70c.; 13 bags Scoured Colored Wool, 1,600 lbs. at 47½c.; 28 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Fleece, 2,000 lbs., at 88c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured Fleece, 2,000 lbs., at 85c.; 7 bags Scoured Black Wool, 725 lbs., at 45c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured, 2,000 lbs., at 65c.; 20 bags Excelsior Company's X Scoured, 2,000 lbs., at 65c.; 8 bags Scoured Black Wool, 650 lbs., at 58c.; 15 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Sorts, 15,000 lbs., at 70c.; 15 bags Excelsior Co.'s X Scoured Sorts, 1,500 lbs., at 69c.; 16 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 2 Scoured Sorts, 1,600 lbs., at 65c.; 20 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., 60½c.; 20 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 1 Scoured Sorts, 2,000 lbs., 60½c.; 3 bags fine Scoured, 285 lbs., at 66c.; 15 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 2 Scoured, 1,500 lbs., at 65c.; 14 bags Excelsior Co.'s No. 2 Scoured, 1,400 lbs., at 65c.; 10 bags Scoured Texas, 1,890 lbs., at 31c.; 16 bags Super Pulled, 3,130 lbs., at 38½c.; 13 bags Country Pulled, 2,720 lbs., at 42½c.; 13 bags Super Lambs Pulled, 2,650 lbs., at 40c.; 15 bags Noils, 3,950 lbs., at 30c.; 10 bags Noils, 2,630 lbs., at 29c.; 8 bags Short Pulled, 1,940 lbs., at 10c.; 3 bags Black Pulled, 530 lbs., at 21c.; 9 bags Black Pulled, 1,500 lbs., at 21c.; 4 bales XX Lambs California, 2,150 lbs., at 19c.; 2 bales California, 1,050 lbs., at 18c.; 2 bags Scoured Combing, 1,160 lbs., at 62½c.; 1 pile No. 2 Fleeces, 1,200 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Bucks Fleeces, 2,000 lbs., at 21c.; 1 pile Fine Unwashed Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., at 25½c.; 1 pile Ohio Fleeces, 840 lbs.; at 41c.; 1 pile Fine Tub-washed, 770 lbs., at 40½c.; 1 pile X and above Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile X and above Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Iowa Fleece, 7,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile X and above Michigan Fleece, 7,000 lbs., at 45c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Medium Iowa Unmerchantable Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 33c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio and Indiana Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile fine Western Unwashed Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 27½c.; 1 pile Medium and Coarse Unwashed Fleece, 2,700 lbs., at 33½c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio (old) Fleece, 5,300 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio (old) Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio (old) Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile X and XX Ohio Fleece, 7,000 lbs., at 48c.; 1 pile X Ohio (old) Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 41½c.; 1 pile X Ohio (old) Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 41½c.; 1 pile No. 2 Ohio (old) Fleece, 3,800 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile X Ohio Fleece, 6,000 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile Old Fine Fleece, 5,100 lbs., at 41½c.; 1 pile Ohio and Indiana Tub Washed Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 53½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Michigan Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile No. 1 Michigan Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile fine Western Unwashed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Fine Western Unwashed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 30c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Fleece, 4,000 lbs., at 43¾c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile X and XX Pennsylvania Fleece, 5,500 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile X Ohio Fleece, 6,000 lbs., at 46½c.; 1 pile X and above Pennsylvania (old) Fleece, 5,300 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile choice tub-washed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 57c.; 1 pile choice tub-washed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 55½c.; 1 pile choice tub-washed Fleece, 3,400 lbs., at 55½c.; 1 pile medium and coarse Virginia Unwashed Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 33½c.; 1 pile Iowa tub-washed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 54½c.; 1 pile Iowa tub-washed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 54½c.; 1 pile X Michigan Fleece, 6,000 lbs., at 43c.; 1 pile X New-York State Fleece, 7,000 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile X Ohio Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 45½c.; 1 pile X and XX New-York State, (Old,) Fleece, 4,600 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile XX and above Washington County, Penn., Fleece, 3,000 lbs., at 41½c.; 1 pile No. 1 State Fleece, 6,600 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Iowa Unwashed Fleece, 7,000 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile X and No. 1 Michigan Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 43½c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Unwashed Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 29½c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Unwashed Fleece, 4,500 lbs., at 29½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Ohio Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 44c.; 1 pile Black Tub-washed, 700 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Broken Fleece, 950 lbs., at 37½c.; 1 pile Tub-washed Fleece, 1,800 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile Michigan Unwashed Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 25c.; 1 pile Michigan Unwashed Fleece, 4,300 lbs., at 24½c.; 1 pile No. 1 Pennsylvania Fleece, 1,500 lbs., at 42½c.; 1 pile Western Tub-washed Fleece, 1,200 lbs., at 42c.; 1 pile Ohio Tub-washed Fleece, 2,500 lbs., at 56c.; 1 pile Fine Indiana Fleece, 3,500 lbs., at 47c.; 1 pile Western Fleece, 3,600 lbs., at 40½c.; 1 pile Western Unwashed Fleece, 2,750 lbs., at 27c.; 1 pile Locks and Dead Wool, 1,200 lbs., at 35c.; 2 bags Scoured Black Wool, 200 lbs., at 52c.; 8 bags Scoured Black Wool, 730 lbs., at 40c.; 1 pile Unmerchantable Fleece, 1,900 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile X and XX Old Fleece, 7,100 lbs., at 39½c.; 1 pile X State Fleece, 5,000 lbs., at 37½c.; 1 pile Spring California Fleece, 2,000 lbs., at 23c.; 1 pile Unwashed and Unmerchantable Fleece, 1,940 lbs., at 28c.; 1 pile Locks, 1,200 lbs., at 31c.; 1 pile Nos. 1 and 2 Ohio Fleeces, 8,000 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile Tub-washed Fleeces, 2,500 lbs., at 44½c.; 1 pile Fine and Medium Ohio Fleeces, 3,000 lbs., at 46c.; 1 pile Fine Iowa Unwashed Fleeces, 4,000 lbs., at 30½c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 56c.; 1 pile Iowa Tub-washed Fleeces, 6,000 lbs., at 56c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been very quiet, yet rates have been quoted steady. For Liverpool, there were taken 450 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ½d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 7½d. ℘ bbl., and 32 hhds. Tobacco at 30s. each. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol Channel, a British bark, with 4,200 quarters Wheat, at 7s. ℘ quarter.

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, *by David W. Lewis, Commission Merchant.*

BUTTER.

The market is kind of weak all around, and acts clumsy with the heavy receipts. We quote entire dairies dull and down $1 ℘ cwt., and Fall Butter about as last week. Receipts must hold up or prices will go lower. There were sales of say 1,200 Welch tubs at 40c., and some firkin dairies at about same price, but these last are mostly held at 42c.@43c. Fine selected Fall Butter sold at 43c.@45c., and was the quickest thing on the list. Some Fall Western Butter, in Welch tubs, brought 33c.@34c., and Western Rolls, nicely packed, 35c.@38c. In the present condition of the market second qualities are unsalable, unless at considerably reduced rates. We quote:

Fine Fall State Butter	43@45
Delaware, Chenango, &c., dairies	40@43
Lewis, Jefferson, Oneida, &c., dairies	38@40
Welsh, in lots	38@40
Western, August Crop and Old Stock	20@25
Western, fresh make	33@35
Roll Butter, in cloths	35@38

CHEESE.

Gold, 29. Money a very useful article, and buyers holding off puts the market on the defensive, and prices are ½c. lower than the highest point; 19c. was paid this week at Little Falls for a few fancy Factories, but the market here to-day scarcely warrants this quotation. Holders are firm and figure on light stocks. We quote:

Prime, New Factories, firsts	18 @18½
Factories, seconds	17½@18
Private Dairies, firsts	16½@19
Private Dairies, ordinary	16 @17
Skimmed Cheese	12 @15

DRIED FRUITS.

Apples are steady. Peaches are in demand and prices are firmer. Blackberries are dull and nominal. Cherries sell quick. We quote:

Apples, State	None.
Apples, Ohio	None.
Apples, Southern, new	7 @ 8
Dried Peaches, 1869, peeled	18 @20
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, halves	8 @10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled, quarters	7½@ 8
Blackberries, ℘ lb.	12 @12½
Cherries, pitted, ℘ lb.	27 @28

GREEN FRUITS.

Apples are arriving freely and prices are easier. Pears are about used up. Cranberries are in good demand. We quote:

Apples, selections, ℘ bbl.	$4 25@$4 50
Golden Sweet, ℘ bbl.	3 00@3 50
Mixed Lots, ℘ bbl.	3 00@4 00
Common, ℘ bbl.	2 50@3 00
Pears—Seckels, ℘ bbl.	10 00@16 00
Cooking, ℘ bbl.	5 00@7 00
Cranberries, ℘ bbl.	10 00@12 00

POTATOES.

The receipts are large and trade rather light; prices are easier. We quote:

Peachblows, White, ℘ bbl.	$2 00@$2 25
Peachblows, Red, ℘ bbl.	1 50@2 00
Buckeye, ℘ bbl.	1 60@1 75
Dykeman, ℘ bbl.	1 75@2 00
Jackson White, ℘ bbl.	1 50@1 75
Monitor and Goodrich, ℘ bbl.	1 25@1 50

BUCKWHEAT

sells quick at $4 25@$4 50 ℘ cwt.

EGGS.

The demand has been in excess of the supply, and prices have advanced 2c. ℘ dozen since our last. Limed Eggs have commenced to arrive and meet with moderate demand. We quote:

Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, ℘ dozen	35@37
Western, ℘ dozen	34@35
Limed Eggs, ℘ dozen	30@32
Egg Oats, ℘ bushel	—@50

DRESSED POULTRY.

There is good demand for nice stock of all kinds when in good condition. Poor soft lots go hard and sell very low. We quote:

Turkeys, ℘ lb.	20@22
Fowls, ℘ lb.	17@18
Ducks, ℘ lb.	20@23
Geese, ℘ ℘	15@17
Chickens, ℘ lb.	18@20

GAME.

There is good demand for all kinds, and prices are high. We quote:

Grouse, ℘ pair	$1 00@$1 25
Partridges, ℘ pair	1 25@1 50
Woodcock, ℘ pair	75@80
Pigeons, stall-fed, ℘ dozen	2 00@2 25
Venison, saddles	20@22
Venison, whole deer	15@16
Quail	3 25@3 50

BEANS.

Receipts are increasing; the demand is active and lots are picked up quick on arrival. We quote:

Marrows, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	$3 00@$3 10
Mediums, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 60@2 70
Pea, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 70@2 75
Kidneys, ℘ bushel, 62 lbs.	2 80@3 00

SEEDS.

There is no change since our last.

Flaxseed, ℘ bushel	$2 45@$2 50
Timothy, ℘ bushel	4 00
Clover, ℘ lb.	12@13

ELECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES—1869.

AN ORDINANCE

TO DIVIDE THE CITY OF NEW-YORK INTO CONVENIENT ELECTION DISTRICTS, PURSUANT TO SECTION EIGHT, ARTICLE THREE, TITLE THREE, OF ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL FIVE, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO.

(Containing all Amendments to Aug. 1, 1869.)

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The twenty-two wards of the City of New-York (comprising seventeen Aldermanic districts, as constituted under the fiftieth section of the Amended Charter, passed April 14, 1857,) shall be and are hereby severally divided into election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows, that is to say:

FIRST WARD.

SEC. 2. The First Ward shall be divided into six election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Morris-street, Greenwich-street, Battery-place, Bowling-green, Whitehall-street and the East River, including Governor's, Ellis' and Bedloe's Islands in the Bay, and belonging to the City, and within its jurisdiction—all parts contained within these parts shall be the First Election District of the First Ward.

The Second Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Rector-street, Broadway, Battery-place, Greenwich and Morris streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Second Election District of the First Ward.

The Third Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within North or Hudson River, Liberty, Greenwich and Rector streets—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Third Election District of the First Ward.

The Fourth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Liberty streets, Broadway and Rector-street—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fourth Election District of the First Ward.

The Fifth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within corner of Broadway and Beaver-street, through Broadway to Liberty-street, Maiden-lane, East River, Old-slip and Beaver-street to Broadway—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Fifth Election District of the First Ward.

The Sixth Election District of the First Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Whitehall-street, Beaver-street, Old-slip and East River—all parts contained within these parts shall be the Sixth Election District of the First Ward.

SECOND WARD.

SEC. 3. The Second Ward shall be divided into two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham, Spruce, Gold and Liberty streets.

The Second Election District of the Second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Gold and Ferry streets, East River and Maiden-lane.

THIRD WARD.

SEC. 4. The Third Ward shall be divided into four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Vesey-street, Broadway and Liberty-street.

The Second Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Robinson, Greenwich and Murray streets, Broadway and Vesey-street.

The Third Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Chambers-street, Broadway, Murray, Greenwich and Robinson streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Third Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Hudson River, Reade-street, Broadway and Chambers-street.

FOURTH WARD.

SEC. 5. The Fourth Ward shall be divided into seven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Duane, Rose, Frankfort and Dover streets, East River, Peck-slip, Ferry, Gold and Spruce streets.

The Second Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Rose, Duane, Chatham, Roosevelt, Madison and Pearl streets, New Bowery and Frankfort streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within New Bowery, Pearl, Madison and Roosevelt streets, East River and Dover-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and Catharine streets, East River and James-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Roosevelt, Chatham, James and Oak streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Oak and James streets, East River and Roosevelt-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham-street, the Bowery, Catharine, Oak and James streets.

FIFTH WARD.

SEC. 6. The Fifth Ward shall be divided into eight election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Reade street, West Broadway and White street.

The Second Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal-street, West Broadway and White street.

The Third Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, North Moore, Hudson and Reade streets.

The Fourth election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Broadway, Canal, Hudson and North Moore streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Reade, Hudson, Harrison and West streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Harrison, Hudson, Beach and West streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Beach, Hudson, Vestry and West streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Vestry, Hudson, Canal and West streets.

SIXTH WARD.

SEC. 7. The Sixth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chatham and Chambers streets.

The Second Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Third Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Chatham, Chambers, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Franklin, Centre and Pearl streets.

The Fifth Election district of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre, Franklin, Baxter, Pearl and Chatham streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bayard, Mott, Park, Mulberry, Chatham and Baxter streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Chatham, Mulberry, Park, Mott and Bayard streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Walker, Elm, White, Baxter and Franklin streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard and Mott streets and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Baxter, White, Elm and Walker streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Canal, Bayard, Mott and Baxter streets.

SEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 8. The Seventh Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Catharine, Madison, Market and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Catharine streets, East River and Market street.

The Third Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Pike, Madison and Market streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Pike streets, East River and Market-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Clinton streets, East River and Pike-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Clinton, Madison and Pike streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Division, Gouverneur and Madison streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison and Gouverneur streets, the East River and Clinton-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Division, Grand, Jackson, Monroe and Gouverneur streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Monroe and Jackson streets, East River and Gouverneur street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand and Jackson streets and East River.

EIGHTH WARD.

SEC. 9. The Eighth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Canal, Wooster and Spring streets.

The Second Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Spring, Wooster and Prince streets.

The Third Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Broadway, Prince, Wooster and Houston streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Canal, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Spring, Sullivan and Prince streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Wooster, Prince, Sullivan and Houston streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Canal, Varick and Spring streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Spring, Varick, Charlton and Prince streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sullivan, Prince, Charlton, Varick, King, Macdougal and Houston streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, King, Hudson and Houston streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Canal, Hudson and Spring streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Varick, Spring, Hudson and Charlton streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Varick, Charlton and King streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Canal and Spring streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Spring, West and Charlton streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Hudson, Charlton, West and West Houston streets.

NINTH WARD.

SEC. 10. The Ninth Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston, Varick, Clarkson, Hudson, Leroy, and West streets.

The Second Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within West Houston-street, Cottage-place, Bleecker, Leroy, Hudson, Clarkson and Varick streets.

The Third Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Hudson, Barrow and West streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Leroy, Bleecker, Barrow, Bedford, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Carmine-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourth, Christopher, Bedford, Barrow and Bleecker streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Greenwich-avenue, Charles and Fourth streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Greenwich and Eighth avenues, Fourth and Charles streets.

The Eighth election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, West Twelfth-street and Greenwich-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street, Greenwich and Eighth avenues and West Twelfth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southerly side of West Fourteenth-street, the westerly side of Eighth-avenue, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Jane-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southwesterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the southeasterly side of Jane-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Fourth-street, the southeasterly side of Perry-street, the northeasterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Christopher-street.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northwesterly side of Barrow-street, the easterly side of West-street, the southeasterly side of Charles-street and the southwesterly side of Hudson-street.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Charles-street, the easterly side of West street, the southeasterly side of Hammond-street.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Hammond-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of West Twelfth-street.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of West Twelfth-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southeasterly side of Gansevoort-street.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the southwesterly side of Hudson-street, the northwesterly side of Gansevoort-street, the easterly line of the Hudson (or North) River, the southerly side of Fourteenth-street.

TENTH WARD.

SEC. 11. The Tenth Ward shall be divided into twelve election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Delancey streets.

The Second Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Allen, Delancey and Broome streets.

The Third Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Broome, Allen and Grand streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Rivington, Norfolk and Delancey streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Delancey, Norfolk and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Norfolk, Broome and Grand streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Ludlow, Division and Norfolk streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Ludlow streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Allen, Canal and Forsyth streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand, Forsyth, Bowery and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the Bowery, Canal, Forsyth and Division streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Tenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forsyth, Canal and Division streets.

ELEVENTH WARD.

SEC. 12. The Eleventh Ward shall be divided into twenty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Ridge and Rivington streets.

The Second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Houston, Pitt and Rivington streets.

The Third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Pitt, Houston, Sheriff and Rivington streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sheriff, Houston, Columbia and Rivington streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Columbia, Houston, Lewis and Rivington streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Lewis, Houston and Rivington streets and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Avenues B and D, and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Avenues B and D, and Third-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-street, Avenues B and C, and Fifth-street.

The Tenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth-street, Avenues B and C and Seventh-street.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh-street, Avenues B and C and Eighth-street.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth and Ninth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Twelfth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Twelfth and Fourteenth-streets, Avenues B and C.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third and Fifth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifth and Seventh streets, Avenues C and D.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventh and Ninth streets, Avenues C and D.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain, all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninth and Tenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth and Eleventh streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eleventh and Fourteenth streets, Avenue C and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Fourth-street, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth and Sixth streets, Avenue D and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Eleventh Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth and Ninth streets, Avenue D and East River.

TWELFTH WARD.

SEC. 13. The Twelfth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Fifth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Eighth-avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-sixth-street, Eighty-ninth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Third Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-ninth-street, Ninety-first-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-first-street, Ninety-fourth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ninety-fourth-street, One Hundred and Sixth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Sixth-street, One Hundred and Tenth-street, Fifth-avenue and the East River, including Ward's Island.

The Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River, including Randall's Island.

The Tenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Harlem and East Rivers.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Tenth-street, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, One Hundred and Twentieth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, Third and Eighth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, Harlem River, Fourth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Twentieth-street, One Hundred and Forty-second-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Forty-second-street, One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Eighth-avenue and the North River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twelfth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the North River.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 14. The Thirteenth Ward shall be divided into nine election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Broome, Clinton and Division streets.

The Second Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Broome, Ridge and Division streets.

The Third Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Broome, Cannon, Grand and Division streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Norfolk, Rivington, Clinton and Broome streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Rivington, Ridge and Broome streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Ridge, Rivington, Willett and Broome streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within Willett, Rivington, Cannon and Broome streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Rivington, East and Delancey streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Thirteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Cannon, Delancey, East and Grand streets.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 15. The Fourteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Mott and Prince streets and Broadway.

The Second Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, Prince and Mott streets.

The Third Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince-street, Bowery, Spring and Mott streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Prince, Mott and Spring streets and Broadway.

The Fifth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Marion, Centre, and Grand streets and Broadway.

The Sixth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring, Mott, Grand, Centre and Marion streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Spring-street, Bowery, Grand and Mott streets.

The Eighth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Grand-street, Bowery, Canal and Mott streets.

The Ninth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mott, Grand, Mulberry, and Canal streets.

The Tenth Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Mulberry, Grand, Centre and Canal streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Centre and Grand streets, Broadway and Canal-street.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 16. The Fifteenth Ward shall be divided into eleven election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Macdougal, Houston, Thompson and Fourth streets, Sixth-avenue, and Amity to Macdougal street.

The Second Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thompson, Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets.

The Third Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston, Wooster and Fourth streets and Broadway.

The Fourth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Tenth-street and University-place.

The Fifth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Tenth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twelfth-street and University-place.

The Sixth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighth-street, University-place, Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

The Seventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth, Wooster and Eighth streets and Broadway.

The Eighth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Broadway, Fourth-street and Bowery.

The Ninth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Broadway, Fourteenth-street, Fourth-avenue and the Bowery.

The Tenth Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twelfth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fourteenth-street and University-place.

The Eleventh Election District of the Fifteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixth-avenue, Carmine and Bleecker streets, Cottage-place, Houston, Macdougal and Amity streets.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 17. The Sixteenth Ward shall be divided into eighteen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Second Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Third Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fourth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Fifth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth and Twentieth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Sixth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Seventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Eighth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets, Sixth and Eighth avenues.

The Ninth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets, Eighth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Tenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Eleventh Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Twelfth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth and Twentieth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth and Twenty-second streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets, Eighth and Tenth avenues.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth and Twenty-second streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second and Twenty-sixth streets, Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 18. The Seventeenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-five election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Bowery, Rivington, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Allen, Essex, Rivington and Stanton streets.

The Third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Rivington, Stanton and Clinton streets.

The Fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Clinton, Houston, Essex and Stanton streets.

The Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Essex, Houston, Allen and Stanton streets.

The Sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Allen, Houston, Bowery and Stanton streets.

The Seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Houston-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-street, Bowery, First-avenue and Fourth-street.

The Ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-street, Bowery, Seventh-street and Second-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Seventh and Eleventh streets.

The Eleventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Second-avenue, Eleventh and Fourteenth streets.

The Twelfth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Twelfth and Fourteenth streets.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Seventh and Tenth streets.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Second-avenue, First-avenue, Fourth and Seventh streets.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourteenth and Thirteenth streets.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Thirteenth and Eleventh streets.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Eleventh and Ninth streets.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Ninth and Seventh streets.

The Twentieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Seventh and Sixth streets.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Sixth and Fifth streets.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fifth and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Fourth and Third streets.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Third and Second streets.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within First-avenue, Avenue A, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Houston streets.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Second and Third streets.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Third and Fourth streets.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fourth and Fifth streets.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Sixth and Seventh streets.

The Thirty-second Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Tenth and Eleventh streets.

The Thirty-third Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

The Thirty-fourth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

The Thirty-fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Avenue A, Avenue B, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

SEC. 19. The Eighteenth Ward shall be divided into twenty-four election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Eighteenth-street, Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-second-street, Sixth-avenue and Eighteenth-street.

The Third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twentieth-street, Third-avenue, and Fourteenth-street.

The Fifth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and Twentieth-street.

The Sixth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street, East River and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Seventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Third-avenue, Twenty-fifth-street, Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street.

The Eighth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-second-street, Second-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twenty-first-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-first-street, Twenty-third-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Fifteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Eighteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighteenth-street, Nineteenth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Nineteenth-street, Twentieth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twentieth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twentieth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, First-avenue and Avenue A.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Sixteenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue A and Avenue B.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventeenth-street, Twenty-fifth-street, Avenue A and East River.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Eighteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fourteenth-street, Seventeenth-street, Avenue B and East River.

NINETEENTH WARD.

SEC. 20. The Nineteenth Ward shall be divided into thirty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-second-street and East River.

The Third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-second-street, Third-avenue, Forty-fourth-street and East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-fourth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-sixth-street and East River.

The Seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Forty-eighth-street and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue Fiftieth-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Forty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Fiftieth-street and East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fiftieth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-second-street and East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifty-street and Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-second-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-fifth-street and East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the city bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-seventh-street and East River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-seventh-street, Third-avenue, Fifty-ninth-street and East River.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-sixth-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Third-avenue, Sixty-third-street and the East River, including Blackwell's Island, in the East River, belonging to the City and within its jurisdiction.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Sixty-third-street, Third-avenue, Seventieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-third Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-fourth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventieth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-fifth-street and East River.

The Twenty-fifth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-sixth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-fifth-street, Third-avenue, Seventy-eighth-street and East River.

The Twenty-seventh Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

The Twenty-eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Seventy-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Eightieth-street and East River.

The Twenty-ninth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eightieth-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-third-street and East River.

The Thirtieth Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Eighty-third-street, Third-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and East River.

The Thirty-first Election District of the Nineteenth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fifty-ninth-street, Sixth-avenue, Eighty-sixth-street and Fifth-avenue.

TWENTIETH WARD.

SEC. 21. The Twentieth Ward shall be divided into twenty-two election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Tenth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Tenth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and the Hudson River.

The Third Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Tenth avenue, Thirty-fourth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and the Hudson River.

The Seventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Ninth-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street and the Hudson River.

The Eighth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Ninth-avenue, Fortieth-street and the Hudson River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Fortieth-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-seventh-street, Eighth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-second-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Twenty-eighth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-first-street and Sixth-avenue, Thirty-second-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Seventh-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-fourth-street and Seventh-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Sixth-avenue, Thirty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Seventh-avenue, Fortieth-street and Eighth-avenue.

The Twenty-second Election District of the Twentieth Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Sixth-avenue, Fortieth-street and Seventh-avenue.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

SEC. 22. The Twenty-first Ward shall be divided into twenty-one election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-eighth street, Twenty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirtieth-street, Third-avenue and East River.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-first-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Second-avenue and the East River.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-first-street, Thirty-second-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Third-avenue and Second-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-third-street, Second-avenue and East River.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-third-street, Thirty-fourth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fourth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-sixth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-sixth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-eighth-street, Thirty-ninth-street, Third-avenue and the East River.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Madison-avenue, Thirty-eighth-street, Third-avenue, Thirty-ninth-street, Fortieth-street and the East River.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Thirty-eighth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-second-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-ninth-street, Thirty-second-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Eighteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Twenty-ninth-street, Madison-avenue and Third-avenue.

The Nineteenth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirty-fifth-street, Fortieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twentieth Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Thirtieth-street, Thirty-fifth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

The Twenty-first Election District of the Twenty-first Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within Twenty-sixth-street, Thirtieth-street, Sixth-avenue and Madison-avenue.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

SEC. 23. The Twenty-second Ward shall be divided into seventeen election districts, the extent and limits of which said election districts shall be as follows:

The First Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Second Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fortieth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-second-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Third Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall con[illegible] all that part of the City bounded by and lying [illegible]in the northerly side of Forty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-fourth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Sixth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-fourth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Seventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-sixth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Forty-eighth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Ninth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Tenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Forty-eighth-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fiftieth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Eleventh Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Twelfth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fiftieth-street and Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-second-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Thirteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Sixth-avenue.

The Fourteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-second-street, the Hudson River, the southerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, and the westerly side of Ninth-avenue.

The Fifteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Sixty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

The Sixteenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded and lying within the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Seventieth-street, and the Hudson River.

The Seventeenth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward shall contain all that part of the City bounded by and lying within the northerly side of Seventieth-street, the westerly side of Sixth-avenue, the southerly side of Eighty-second-street, and the Hudson River.

ELECTION DISTRICTS CONTAINED IN ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

The First Assembly District contains the following:
First Ward complete—Six Election Districts.
Second Ward complete—Two Election Districts.
Third Ward complete—Four Election Districts.
Fifth Ward complete—Eight Election Districts.

The Second Assembly District contains the following:
Fourth Ward complete—Seven Election Districts.
Sixth Ward—First to Eighth Election Districts.

The Third Assembly District contains the following:
Sixth Ward—Ninth, Tenth, and Eleventh Election Districts.
Fourteenth Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fourth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventh Ward complete—Eleven Election Districts.

The Fifth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighth Ward complete—Seventeen Election Districts.
Ninth Ward—First and Second Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—Eleventh Election District.

The Sixth Assembly District contains the following:
Thirteenth Ward complete—Nine Election Districts.

The Seventh Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Eighth and Ninth Election Districts.
Fifteenth Ward—First to Tenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—First Election District.

The Eighth Assembly District contains the following:
Tenth Ward complete—Twelve Election Districts.
Eleventh Ward—First to Sixth Election Districts.
Seventeenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.

The Ninth Assembly District contains the following:
Ninth Ward—Third to Seventh, and Tenth to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Sixteenth Ward—Ninth Election District.

The Tenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Fourth to Ninth, Fifteenth and Twentieth to Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Eleventh Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—First, Second and Third Election Districts.
Twentieth Ward—Eleventh to Seventeenth Election Districts.
Twenty-first Ward—Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Election Districts.

The Twelfth Assembly District contains the following:
Eleventh Ward—Seventh to Twenty-fifth Election Districts.

The Thirteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Sixteenth Ward—Second to Eighth, and Tenth to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Fourteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Seventeenth Ward—Tenth to Fourteenth, Sixteenth to Nineteenth, and Thirty-second to Thirty-fifth Election Districts.

The Fifteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twentieth Ward—First to Tenth, and Eighteenth to Twenty-second Election Districts.

The Sixteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Eighteenth Ward—Fourth to Twenty-fourth Election Districts.

The Seventeenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-second Ward—First to Fourteenth Election Districts.

The Eighteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twenty-first Ward—First to Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Nineteenth Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—First, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth Election Districts.

The Twentieth Assembly District contains the following:
Nineteenth Ward—First to Twentieth, Twenty-second and part of Thirty-first, (exclusive of Central Park,) Election Districts.

The Twenty-first Assembly District contains the following:
Twelfth Ward—Second to Fifteenth Election Districts.
Nineteenth Ward—Twenty-first and Twenty-third to Thirtieth Election Districts.

IN BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN,
Oct. 4, 1869.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be directed to publish twice in each week, from now until election, in the papers employed by the Corporation, the election district boundaries as amended by the Common Council, August one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 29, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
At the Empire City Rink, 3d-av., near 63d-st.
GRAND EXHIBITION. Open Day and Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
MARY WARNER. Leading characters by Miss Bateman, Mr. George Jordan and Mr. Hamilton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and 13th-st.
THE HEIR AT LAW. Leading characters by Messrs. Gilbert, Wyndham, Stoddart, Miss Louisa Moore and Mrs. Sefton.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
CHARLES O'MALLEY. Leading characters by Mr. Edward Falconer, Miss Lisa Weber.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
EAST LYNNE. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Leading characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Eliza Newton.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT. Leading characters by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and Mr. George Clarke.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE MAGIC FLUTE. Leading characters by Mme. Rotter, Messrs. Himmer, Weinlich and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway and 30th-st.
Afternoon—THE DRUNKARD. Evening—FLICK FLOCK. Large collection of curiosities.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
CLAUDE DUVAL and ROBERT AND JAQUES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.
5th-av., corner 14th-st.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. "THE NINE MUSES."

Terms [illegible] the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HEN[illegible]. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3
The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.	

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Mr. GLADSTONE has written a letter [illegible] the Dublin Council in which he expresses his satisfaction that the city approves of his action and that of his colleagues in the last Parliament in regard to the Irish Church question. He also acknowledges the obligations he is under to do all he can for the welfare of Ireland, and on the amnesty question he gives the reasons for the adverse action of the Government.

At a business meeting of the Dublin Amnesty Association, held in that city on Wednesday, resolutions of regret at the course of Mr. GLADSTONE on the Fenian question were adopted, and a determination expressed to continue the agitation and to establish local organizations throughout Ireland.

The London *Post* of yesterday, in speaking of the President and the gold speculations, says: "The habits and life of President GRANT are a sure guarantee that he will do his duty impartially to all parties."

The holders of the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie Railway shares in England, are said to be organizing for the purpose of bringing suits in the American Courts to protect their interests.

M. GIRANDEAU has been made Director of the French Press in the place of M. LANGLE. The Cabinet has decided not to prosecute any of the papers for their late violations of the Press law.

Prince METTERNICH is reported to have been censured by the Austrian Government for his connection with the recent duel.

CUBA.

Two Spanish men-of-war are reported to have sailed from Havana for Nassau, N. P., for the purpose of looking after the *Lillian*.

Serious frauds are stated to have been discovered in the Government bonded warehouses at Havana, and the authorities are engaged in an investigation. The furniture in the palace of Señor ALDAMAS, in that city, was sold at auction yesterday.

General CAVADA, the insurgent leader, is said to have issued an order to the forces under him to burn the cane fields, in order to prevent the owners of plantations from obtaining the sugar, as the time had arrived to grind the cane.

GENERAL.

A most terrible disaster occurred on the Mississippi River on Wednesday evening. The steamboat *Stonewall*, from St. Louis, bound for New-Orleans, took fire a little below Neely's Landing, 125 miles distant from St. Louis, and out of two hundred and fifty-two persons on board only about fifty are known to have been saved. Two hundred and seventy horses, cattle and mules were also lost. A large quantity of hay was on deck, and the fire originated from a lighted candle placed too near it, which some of the deck passengers were using while engaged in playing cards.

The trial in the case of STAPLES against the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, for alleged injuries received in a railway accident, was begun at Belfast, Me., yesterday. The plaintiff and several of the witnesses are deaf mutes, and at the time of the accident were returning from a deaf and dumb convention. The trial is peculiar, from the fact that much of the testimony has to be taken in the sign language.

A schism is reported to have taken place in the Mormon Church in Utah, which is headed by T. B. H. STENHOUSE, the editor of the Salt Lake *Telegraph*, and an old friend of BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Governor HOLDEN, of North Carolina, is stated to have enrolled a large body of negro militia, which is to be sent to Orange and Chatham Counties to assist the local authorities in preserving order.

Well-executed counterfeit stamps, such as are used for legal documents, have been received from California by Commissioner DELANO at Washington.

Professor JAMES HALL, State Geologist, has written a letter in regard to the "Onondaga giant," in which he states that it is a statue cut in gypsum, but as to its origin or source he cannot conjecture. He thinks the sculpture of a high order.

The Democratic ticket was, as usual, elected at the Baltimore municipal election, which took place on Wednesday. The Republican vote was more than double that of last year.

It is thought by the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, that the conditional estimate of the cotton crop (2,750,000 bales) will be exceeded, and that there is an ample sufficiency for the wants of the country.

Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON has been made President of the Kentucky Central Railroad.

A meteor of extraordinary size and brilliancy was seen in Ohio on Wednesday morning. Three heavy explosions occurred during its passage.

President GRANT attended the wedding of a daughter of Bishop SIMPSON, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday night.

OGDEN'S flouring mill at Bath, Steuben County, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. Loss, $80,000.

JAMES RUSSEL, of Andover, Mass., jumped from the Fall River Railway train while in motion on Wednesday night, in Boston, and was so badly injured that he died yesterday.

A delegation of the Common Council of Cincinnati were in Philadelphia yesterday, visiting the public works.

Another Woman's Suffrage Convention met in Hartford, Conn., yesterday. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER opened the sessions with prayer, and delivered an address last evening. The Convention will conclude its labors to-day.

The hub and spoke factory of C. S. TIBBETS & Co., at Marion, Ind., was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $33,000; insurance, $16,000.

LOCAL.

The American Social Science Association closed its three days' session in this City yesterday. Papers were read on "Transportation as a Science," by Mr. POTTS; on "Life Insurance," by Mr. HOMANS; on "Administration of Criminal Justice," by Judge BARRETT; on the "Administration of Health Laws," by Dr. HARRIS, and on an "International Code," by D. D. FIELD.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Judge CLERKE, Senator FLYNN and NELSON W. YOUNG was held last evening at Jackson-square. Speeches were made by Messrs. ROOSEVELT, Judge WATERBURY, JOHN H. ANTHON and others in opposition to and denunciation of the Tammany Ring.

Mr. B. RICHARDSON delivered a lecture on the "Culture and Manufacture of Silk in the United States" at the American Institute Fair last evening.

Ex-Marshal BARLOW'S successor, Mr. SAMUEL R. HARLOW, was inducted into office before Judge BLATCHFORD yesterday.

No one has yet been appointed to succeed General BUTTERFIELD as Assistant United States Treasurer.

ELIAS SCHWARTZ came before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday on the charge of having smuggled $10,000 worth of imported human hair into this port.

The Congressional Committee having in charge the investigation in the case of BLISS and MASTERMAN, the members of the United States Legation in Paraguay who were imprisoned by LOPEZ, and subsequently, as they allege, ill-treated on board vessels of the South Atlantic Squadron, are now taking testimony in this City. Rear-Admiral DAVIS, and other naval officers, have been examined, and their statements differ somewhat from the facts as set forth in the memorial of BLISS and MASTERMAN to Congress asking for the investigation.

Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS has addressed an important letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which he advises a thorough reorganization of our whole system of national taxation and a careful revision of the tariff.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY addressed a meeting of the Workingmen's Union at the Sixth Ward Hotel last evening. The attendance was quite respectable in point of numbers, and passed off with much enthusiasm.

United States Commissioner NEWTON, yesterday, denied an application for the release or immediate trial of FRANCOIS FAREZ, who is held under the Extradition Treaty with the Swiss Confederation on a charge of having forged certain commercial paper, worth about 30,000 francs. The case will be investigated Nov. 1.

The strike of the operators of the Franklin Telegraph Company ended yesterday in a compromise, according to which their salaries are to be increased on an average of about seventeen per cent.

A fire broke out in the Reading Room of the Cooper Institute yesterday, caused by a defective flue. It was immediately extinguished and caused no damage.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday two boys, named JAMES WALL and WM. DYER, were sentenced to Hart's Island for having stolen 200 newspapers.

The home-and-home game yesterday, between the Mutuals and Atlantics, resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 13 to 10.

To-day and To-morrow.

Two days remain for the registration of voters preliminary to the State election on Tuesday next. To-day and to-morrow are the only days on which the Boards of Registry will sit in the several election districts of this City and Brooklyn; and the opportunity should not be neglected by those who would secure a full and honest vote. The registries will be open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. on each day.

So far, the registration is remarkably light. A falling off of more than fifty thousand indicates the apathy which prevails among our citizens in political matters, and at the same time shows one of the great dangers to which the Republican ticket is exposed. As the prelude to a reduced vote, the circumstance has been hailed as an assurance that the gross Democratic frauds of last November cannot be repeated. This would be true if the decline in numbers were wholly or even largely on the Democratic side. But all the probabilities point in the opposite direction. The Democratic managers are never indifferent,—never forgetful. They have not been so demonstrative as last year, either in the Naturalization Courts or before the Boards of Registry, perhaps because the results of the contest concern them less; but they have not been inactive. The Republicans, on the other hand, have been singularly indifferent. We know one district in which not more than a fraction of the Republicans have recorded their names, and we apprehend that there are others in which a similar state of things exists.

This apathy, unfortunately so characteristic, exposes us to another peril—that arising from fraud. Unless constant vigilance be exercised, dishonest registration will yet be carried to an extent which will baffle divers pleasant calculations. Many names have already been fraudulently registered, and we may be quite sure that the effort will not stop unless care be taken by the friends of a pure ballot box to check unlawful registration. Inspectors may do much on election day, but more may be done to-day and to-morrow to prevent improper voting. Keep off the registry lists those who have no business there, and the work of next Tuesday will be greatly simplified. And every good citizen may promote the work by exerting himself a little in the district with which he is acquainted. Let us have an honest registry, and there will be no reason to fear the result.

If Republicans neglect the opportunity which to-day and to-morrow afford them, they must not complain of Democratic frauds. By registering themselves, and by securing the registration of neighbors who are entitled to vote, they may develop the full measure of Republican strength. And by watching operations carefully, they may restrain the frauds on which the Democratic leaders must rely for anything like heavy majorities.

The Mississippi Election.

Senator THAYER'S version of his conversation with the President with reference to the Mississippi election, was scarcely needed to disprove the pretensions to Executive favor which have been paraded by Judge DENT and his friends. The circumstances under which the nominations of ALCORN and DENT were respectively made, the platforms on which they respectively stand, and the known position and purposes of their friends, are enough to prove where the sympathies of Northern Republicans properly belong. General GRANT is not the man to allow family relationship to influence the course which his convictions and his political alliances clearly indicate. And he knows too well the conditions under which Judge DENT became the opponent of the regular Republican candidate, to be misled by any pretence of Republicanism which DENT or his supporters may make.

In Virginia, what was known as the "Conservative" movement had both significance and justification. It was a protest against a harsh, proscriptive policy, and an effort to crush the spirit in which that policy originated. In Mississippi the case is different. The Republicans proper, who have nominated ALCORN, stand on a platform identical in principle and purpose with that on which Governor WALKER was elected in Virginia. They disclaim all proscriptive measures, and oppose the provisions of the new Constitution which make those measures possible. They go further, and urge upon Congress the abrogation of all disabilities which continue subject to Federal control. In these particulars the Republicans whom DENT seeks to defeat are as liberal as the most pronounced "Conservative" could desire them to be.

There is, however, one difference between the pretended Republicans, of whom DENT is the tool, and the genuine Republicans, of whom ALCORN is the leader. The former strive to obtain power in order that as far as possible they may frustrate the guarantees which the new Constitution throws around the freedmen; the true Republicans, on the contrary, aim, by obtaining control of the State Government, to realize for the State the full benefit of the guarantees which the Constitution is designed to afford. Divested of disguise, the contest is between the friends of reconstruction and its consequences, and the enemies of both. The Dent Party, in attempting to invest it with any other character, are adhering to the policy of fraud and false pretences in which their organization originated.

General Sigel and the German-Americans of New-York.

It is very gratifying to find, as the canvass in this City proceeds, that the attitude of independent German-Americans becomes more decided. With the exception of that section which has delivered itself over, bound hand and foot, to Tammany and the Ring, they are refusing longer to be identified with principles, the triumph of which in this City has done it incalculable harm. Whether on municipal or national questions, there is but one duty for honest citizens, and one class of politicians whom they are called upon to support. Particularly is it necessary that our adopted citizens see this clearly. One of the essentials toward their full standing in the country is that they hold themselves aloof from those organizations by whom pride of country would seem to abandoned, and who, by their narrow political views and their shameless corruption, would lower its character in the eyes of all nations.

One of the results of the war is the affirmation of that political equality which the Democratic Party sought to overthrow. It has sought this systematically, not only by its opposition to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, but by its claim to take possession of the German vote, and thus to deprive it of its just influence and freedom. As General SIGEL said in his address, formerly the German "was nothing but a working cattle." That has now changed, and the German-Americans have assumed the free exercise of their political rights, in this City, as already they had assumed them in the Western States. It was time—may it not be too late!

And what does this recovered liberty of action enable our German-Americans to do? They have their choice of two platforms; upon which will they range themselves? On the one hand they have offered them the perpetuation of evils which even those who have caused them do not in private affect to defend by any rule of morals or patriotism. On the other is the programme of reform. The Republican ticket is composed of men pledged to defend the best interests of the mass of the people. The new Constitution to be voted for, is a step in the same direction. The Republican Party stands irrevocably committed to the payment of the debt as those who incurred it meant it to be paid, to public economy, to the pure administration of law and of justice, to the preservation of peace, so far as may be compatible with a nation's honor; to the arrangement of the revenue and tariff systems upon an equitable basis that will encourage general prosperity, and to the guardianship of electoral rights for all. What German coming hither with the broad ideas of liberty which animate the Republican Party of Europe, can understandingly fail to side with the advocates of these ideas?

It is a mistake to suppose that the German-Americans who intend to vote for the ticket, at the head of which the name of General SIGEL stands, do so only from personal considerations toward himself. It is true that he is a more representative of the part taken by the Germans in the late war. Whatever position in life he may occupy in the future, he will figure in American history as a gallant German-American soldier and patriot. Nay, as he himself says, whether he be elected or no, the election of next Tuesday will be associated in the minds of his countrymen with him. But it is because his character and achievements are so completely in harmony with the principles of his political friends, and because his past record and his present aims are in unison, that he possesses his political strength. The man is now fighting with his pen and his voice for the same objects which he drew his sword to gain for his adopted country. His military fame alone would have made him a formidable opponent at the polls, but when to that is added the prestige of principles, which are wise and just to his fellow-citizens, he is an adversary whom the Democratic Party may well fear. And it does fear him. "Of course," say the Ring and its organs and satellites, "we shall carry the City." But that is by no means so certain as they would have it believed. They have lost the greater portion of their German-American following already. The example of the foreign-born voters who refuse longer to be led blindly to the polls, and then contemptuously dismissed until the next time they shall be required, may be followed also by native voters, who have been cajoled and used and flung aside in the same fashion. The Democratic Party holds within it many who are fast awakening to a full understanding of what it is to which they have hitherto given support; and are asking themselves whether they can afford to be longer compromised by corrupt combinations and a platform of dishonor.

The Influx of Population.

Any one disposed to underrate the importance of immigration to this country cannot do better than reflect a little over the suggestive facts contained in Mr. KAPP'S paper read before the Social Science Association. Two of his statements were of themselves sufficient to demonstrate the vital interest which the subject possesses. The first was, that to foreign accessions to our native population we are indebted for a large proportion of our growth in all the material elements of national advancement; and the second showed that the present rate of immigration makes a daily addition of about $1,300,000 to the substantial wealth of the country. The proper direction and regulation of a force of such magnitude, both socially and industrially, is a problem demanding more attention than it has yet received. Much has been done in the way of distributing and preventing the useless waste of this great stream of population; a good deal as yet remains unaccomplished.

We agree with Mr. KAPP regarding the efficiency and thoroughness which have characterized the proceedings of the State Commissioners of Emigration during the twenty-two years of their existence. Into the merits of the dispute with their Western opponents we need not enter. That instances of neglect do sometimes occur, is evident from an instance cited by us a few days ago. The promptitude with which the officials of Castle Garden took up this case may, however, be taken as sufficient evidence of their anxiety, at least, to discharge their multifarious functions as perfectly as possible. The Commissioners have assumed a task of a very complicated nature, and they are possibly right in challenging their assailants to show any Government department which, with similar resources, can point to results so satisfactory.

Much as the Commissioners have already accomplished, and perfect as they may imagine their organization to be, the strength of their position must depend on their ability to advance still further in order to keep pace with the growing necessities of the interests they have under control. Nothing would be simpler and more conducive to the proper working of their generally admirable arrangements than to supply each emigrant vessel with a sufficiency of copies of the rules and working of their great depot and its branch establishments. This is the more necessary, as correspondents have spoken of so-called "Emigrant's Guides" circulated on board ship which cast implied discredit on many of these arrangements, and prepare the ignorant stranger for escaping as quickly as possible from the depot. The landing of a body of emigrants is frequently, from press of arrivals, a matter involving much tedious delay. Fatigued with the voyage, tired of waiting and stunned with the multitude of new impressions, it is not to be wondered at if the new comer has but a hazy idea of what all the complicated machinery of Castle Garden is meant to effect, and is consequently little disposed to appreciate the pains bestowed on his welfare. The leisure of a voyage is just the time to prepare his mind for the salutary ordeal through which he has to pass, and we trust that an opportunity so obvious will not longer escape the attention of the State Commissioners.

The increasing distance of the unoccupied fields of labor from the ports of arrival is a matter out of which questions graver still are being developed. Even now the mass of unemployed hands in New-York is receiving daily reinforcements, while from the fertile West and South come the cry for more labor. Regret the fact as we may, there always will be collected in this City a certain proportion of immigrants who are unprovided with means to carry them further. Their presence here is in every way injurious. It depresses the value of local labor, it swells the ranks of crime, and it causes an impression unfavorable to the resources of our country among their friends at home. We are far from advocating the placing of a premium upon improvidence and recklessness, but it is perfectly evident that some effort is necessary to avert this steadily growing evil. If the hands of the Immigration Commissioners are full, there must be some supplementary organization to cope with this difficulty. A timely direction to so much useless force would certainly pay in the end, and there seems no good reason why it should not be made to yield an immediate return sufficient to compensate either State or nation for the inevitable outlay.

Litigation Arising from Suicide.

A suit has just been settled in our Superior Court, of a kind that always deeply interests a community. A widow brought an action against an Insurance Company to recover $10,000, the amount of a policy upon the life of her late husband. The Company set up for defence that the policy was rendered void by the suicide of the insured. It was shown that he died suddenly, shortly after an examination of his entangled accounts with another Company of which he was an officer. The defendant contended that the deceased took strychnine; the plaintiff proved by medical testimony and a *post-mortem* examination that he died of heart disease. Upon the proof, the defence was withdrawn and the case settled by payment of the policy. It is said that a case of actual suicide, that of a man named BELDEN, who committed the act in Ludlow-street jail, will be brought into our Courts, as a bank of this City holding a policy on his life as collateral for a debt, purposes bringing an action for recovery against the Company that issued the policy.

It is rarely that a company successfully defends itself in a suit of this character. It appears necessary that the defendant should prove not only the fact of suicide, but the intention. Even if the act is not at all accidental, it is probably committed during melancholy or frenzy, when it is questionable whether the mind of the individual is entirely under the control of reason. A company could scarcely expect to prove that the deceased committed the act for the purpose of precipitating the maturity of the policy; yet it must clear up every doubt as to the sanity of the person at the time of the occurrence. For, if the unfortunate man was not a responsible being, the Company remains responsible for its obligation. To free the Company, his suicide should be as deliberate as though he had considered the advantages and disadvantages of his act, and selected it as a judicious mode of winding up his affairs.

It is currently reported that an insurance was paid to the survivors of a lady who is believed to have taken morphine for the purpose of causing death, last year, in Connecticut; and there was no attempt at litigation. An English company quite recently, where there was no doubt about the suicide of the deceased, is said to have deposited $10,000, the amount of the policy, with a trust company in this City, to be paid to the successful claimant. The Insurance Company does not propose to dispute the policy, but awaits the decision of our Supreme Court whether the payment shall be made to the heirs of a deceased wife or a present widow.

In addition to the difficulties of defence, the odium that attaches to any delay in the settlement of an insurance claim is apt to work great injury to a company. If a jury can be persuaded to decide in favor of a soulless corporation and against an interesting widow, the sympathies of the public are also to be considered when the concern intends to do any further business. The risk of such occurrences is, moreover, not an important element in calculating vital contingencies. There are probably not more suicides in the United States than one per annum to every 15,000 of population. In our cities such acts are proportionally more frequent, but the ratio can hardly exceed one in 7,500. Among those whose lives are insured, being distinctively the more prudent class, the actual number of suicides must be very small. In fact, the real excuse for retaining the "death by his own hand" clause in life policies, is the fear that its absence may tempt the insured to hanker after *felo de se*. With many of our companies it is a dead letter; a form, copied from forms in use in England; but almost as much a relic of barbarism as the former English statute under which a person committing suicide had to be buried by the roadside with a stake driven through his body, while his estate became escheated to the Crown. But whatever may be the system of an insurance company, litigation is, in all respects, its worst policy. In flagrant instances a compromise can usually be effected that would be cheaper than a lawsuit. Already, indeed, some companies propose to make the clause inoperative after the policy has run a certain length of time, and it is probable that before long they will "reform it altogether."

The burning of the steamer *Stonewall* below St. Louis, and the loss of more than 200 passengers, is one of those horrors which baffle description, and by their magnitude supersede comment. The cause of the calamity would seem to have been possible only under the most careless management. Unprotected lights in the midst of bales of hay are not much better than lighted matches in the neighborhood of gunpowder.

FERNANDO WOOD has furnished the latest proof that the Democratic opposition to Tammany is merely a political confidence game. After denouncing the corruption of that organization for years, he has gone back to the feet of the Sachems at the moment when they are most corrupt. He has justified the belief in his political dishonesty which always prevailed. That WOOD should have smoked the pipe of peace with his old foes at a time when he and they considered that the opportunity had come for making a grasp at the few remaining spoils within their reach was in the eternal fitness of things. We should, in fact, have been surprised had not the smoke of amity arisen from the according calumets. There is evidently a distressful epoch at hand, for the agreement of WOOD and Tammany can portend good to none but themselves.

The advertisements for stolen property which are allowed to make their appearance in one or two City papers are clearly contrary to the law, and ought to be suppressed. We may see the effect of them from a case which came before the Magistrate at Jefferson Market on Wednesday. A lady was robbed of a quantity of jewelry, and was advised by a boarder in the same house to put a "Personal" notice in one of the morning journals. She did so, and was answered through the same channel. Eventually the lady was induced by her fellow-boarder to promise $200 to any one who would return the jewelry. Presently she discovered, or thought she discovered, that this boarder was himself the thief, and [illegible] his own benefit. The "Personal" advertisement dodge had enabled him to carry on the scheme. It would be useless, we suppose, to protest against a system which is found to "pay," but the authorities could very easily prevent the daily compounding of felony which at present goes on without any kind of check.

Superintendent KENNEDY, in his usual election order, directs the Police to do certain things, and among others, to "protect persons who may be placed at each poll as challengers in the decorous performance of that duty." He leaves his subordinates to determine as to what shall be considered a decorous performance. Ideas so differ on the point that the phrase might be made to include anything, from a mild remonstrance to a threat of violent assault and battery upon any Republican challenger who came meddling in a hostile ward. The Superintendent should have been more precise, and at least have specially interdicted the favorite modes of Tammany for converting political heretics at the polls.

The proposition to put a tax on dogs is made in some quarters, for the benefit of the nation at large. It is estimated that there are six millions of dogs in the United States. Levy a tax of one dollar on each of these animals, and you have an annual income equal to the currency interest on $100,000,000 of the national debt. This calculation rather savors of the Micawber school of finance. Of the six million dogs said to be in existence, how many are there for which any body would be willing to pay a dollar? The friend and companion of man is seen much oftener in English households than in this country, and yet the dog tax in England produces, comparatively, a mere trifle. It is evaded under all sorts of pretexts, and is altogether more bother than it is worth. Besides, is there not a sufficient number of things taxed already? The wise course would be to reduce that number, and make up for the loss by a judicious redistribution of taxes. Several States have a dog tax now, but we had better not look to that source for any additions to the national exchequer.

The condition of the sewers in this City is plainly seen to be very serious by all who are competent to form a practical opinion on hygienic questions. Almost every householder has good reason to know that the drains are not well "trapped," from the number of rats which overrun his house. At certain changes of the tides the refuse of the City is washed back up the sewers, and the streets are filled with all the evil smells the human nose can possibly encounter. In some parts of the town the nuisance is not limited to unpleasant odors. There is no drainage whatever. Great accumulations of stagnant water are found, for example, between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-fifth streets, and Fifth and Lexington avenues. The water lies in some places fifteen feet deep. People who live elsewhere may console themselves with the thought that this neglect will not hurt them. They cannot be sure of that. A fever is very seldom confined to the locality where it originated. It knocks at the door of rich and poor alike. The high rate of mortality which characterizes New-York is greatly owing to defective drainage. It ought to be one of the healthiest cities in the world, and the drainage might be made simply faultless. The local authorities are seriously turning their attention to this most indispensable of all City reforms, and it only needs an honest prosecution of their labors to insure the hearty support of the public.

The *Nation* calls attention to the dishonesty and corruption which exist in Chicago, and which have lately been illustrated afresh in the case of the "Assessor of the South Town." This official's term of office expired in 1869, but for reasons of his own he desired to keep it until 1870. It is his duty to assess the taxable property in his district, and owners of such property find it very convenient to have a friend in the Assessor. He can reduce their taxes for them, and pocket a handsome profit on the transaction. A special bill was therefore prepared by the Chicago "Ring," who were interested in the job, extending the Assessor's term of office to the time required. It was afterward made to include all the other Assessors, and in this shape was smuggled through the House. The Senate did not pass it, but an entry was made in the journal setting forth that it *had* been read three times and passed—and so it became law. Thus by open corruption of the House, and a falsification of the Senate's records, a gross fraud was committed upon the people. The *Nation* deduces from this story the moral that the ballot is not an infallible protection against roguery. We discovered that in New-York long ago, but no device superior to the ballot has yet been discovered. The Chicago affair was simply a flagrant violation of the law in the name of the law, and no elective machinery could have saved the people from an outrage of that kind.

One of LEECH'S early drawings was called "the cow with the iron tail." The sketch represented a milk dealer drawing his supplies for his customers from the parish pump. People in these days are very glad to get "milk" adulterated with nothing worse than water. As for getting it pure, *pace* an "Old Subscriber," it is almost out of the question. The Board of Health have just published another return of an analysis of the milk sold by thirteen different dealers in this City. The figure "100," or anything above it, represents good milk, according to the lacometer test—milks below 100 are mixed with water, if not with something worse. Now, of the thirteen samples analyzed, several were found as low as 64, 66, 71, and the highest was only 87. Four samples failed to yield any cream whatever. One was down to 50. Much of the milk sold in the City is adulterated with unwholesome liquids, in order to give it "a rich appearance." People who are bringing up their children on this kind of fare must feel exceedingly comfortable when they read the returns made of the Board of Health.

It is all very well for Mr. GLADSTONE to "refuse" to release the Fenian prisoners, but if he supposes the question comes to an end there, he is greatly mistaken. One immense meeting has already been held in London, and now the Dublin Amnesty Association have avowed their determination to continue the agitation until their work is accomplished. A small stone may upset a big coach, and this peremptory denial of Mr. GLADSTONE'S may yet prove a formidable obstacle in the path of the Ministry. If the laws are so bad that Parliament is to be invited by the Premier to throw them over, why punish the men who have done nothing worse than to protest against the existence of those laws? The Fenians are, after all, only in the same category of offenders as Mr. GLADSTONE himself. He has declaimed about "Ireland's wrongs," and given a pledge to redress them, and "heal the sorrows of afflicted centuries"—to use Mr. DISRAELI'S language. What difference is there on this point between Mr. GLADSTONE and Jim Doolan, the poor Fenian? "Your complaint is just," says the Premier to Jim, "and I will see the cause of it removed—but at the same time you shall be kept in prison for daring to make the complaint." Mr. GLADSTONE was always a clever casuist, but he cannot have persuaded himself that this is justice.

The people of the older continent seem to have a greater power of economic arrangement in everything relating to social science than our own citizens—as in the matter of economic societies, libraries, baths, &c. Just now the Londoners are about to open the Kensington Museum with a series of lectures for women. These are to be delivered by Professors HUXLEY, GUTHRIE and OLIVER, who will also examine the pupils as to their qualifications to teach or fill other posts of duty requiring culture. Those philosophers over the sea find it to be a better plan to do something in the way of helping along women who are obliged or willing to work, than to turn them into ridicule on account of some of their natural extravagancies; and certainly those lectures will tend to give the ladies steady ideas and rectify their perceptions of things.

The old chronicles make a grand show with the migrations of the Cambyses, Tamerlanes and Ghengis-Khans; but these are, after all, less worthy of historic admiration than that swarming of over four millions of foreigners into the single port of New-York, in about the space of ten years. This is the most amazing fact on the page of modern statistics; and it is only approached by the companion fact that the capitalized wealth they brought with them into this country was over $5,000,000,000!—such being the estimate, apparently correct, of Mr. FREDERICK KAPP at the last meeting of the Social Science Society. The contrast between this "*remumenage*" in the human family, and "the drums and tramplings" of the old movements is a thing to ponder on, seeing that the foreign millions came into our citizenship as easily and naturally as the waters of the Hudson mingle with the sea through the same great gate of immigration.

The Western papers continue to discuss with animation the propriety of removing the capital, and in each great city there is at least one journal which has succeeded in proving that there alone can a suitable site be found for the headquarters of the Federal Government. A foreign writer cautions us that the removal of the capital of Rome preceded by but a short time the downfall of that Power, and that the desertion of Moscow for St. Petersburg has not brought unmixed advantages to Russia. He might have added that although the capital of British India is intensely unhealthy, and is inconveniently situated, yet the apparent impossibility of choosing a better site still gives Calcutta her old supremacy. It would be equally difficult for us to select some one spot for a capital which should be satisfactory to every section of the people, and obviate all objections. The larger the community amid which the seat of Government was placed, the more extensive would be the corruption. We shall certainly not recommend New-York when Washington is discarded. The claim comes from the West, and since almost every one admits that the capital is at present very badly placed, it would be well to be chary about spending more money there. Washington will probably be abandoned some day, and we have no doubt the Capitol itself could be transferred to some other city—expense in such an undertaking being no object. The nation is not in a position to launch out upon any such extravagance at present. But it begins to feel that no more money ought to be wasted in Washington.

Is it not time some one gave a good legislative shake to that rotten old legal tumble-down, the Usury law? Every one knows it is practically a dead letter; or, if he doesn't, he has only to wait till he tries to borrow money on anything less than treble security. It remains purely, by *vis inertia*, a foreign substance festering in the body of the Commonwealth. The old causes of it are gone; other and better laws give the protection it was meant to insure. We don't nowadays enslave or imprison or oppress men's bodies simply for not paying money. That fine old character, the traditional, heartless creditor, has passed away with the debtor's prison, his engine, to the great damage of playwrights and the great joy of every one else. Old fogies may rest assured that it won't blow up the Sub-Treasury for a man to pay ten per cent. for his money lawfully, instead of fifteen per cent. in a mean, underhand way, unlawfully. Nothing costs so high—witness the Sheriff's Office—as evasion of law. The Southern States have dared the dread experiment of doing without usury pretty boldly, and the South still lives, and pays us Northerners cash, too, for our goods. The truth is, a dead law taints the air like a dead body. Already our merchants, our banks, our trust companies—all the repositories of honesty—talk familiarly of bonuses, commissions, perquisites—all the miserable machinery of shifts and subterfuges by which every one evades usury. In a community that keeps the nation's money, is it a small danger to have its best men familiarized with flaunting illegality and evasion in money matters?

OBITUARY

Paul Spofford.

The death of Mr. SPOFFORD, of the old firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, which occurred yesterday at his country seat, in Westchester County, removes from the business circle of New-York one of its oldest merchants, and one who for half a century has been identified with the growth and prosperity of the City. Mr. SPOFFORD was born in Georgetown, Mass., in 1791. He removed to New-York in 1818, in which year he entered into a copartnership with Mr. TILESTON, and the firm of SPOFFORD & TILESTON, by a course of honest, honorable and liberal dealing, from its inception to the present time, has always occupied the highest rank. The business was conducted by its originators until the death of Mr. TILESTON in 1864 dissolved the connection, when it was handed over to the sons of the founders, and is now carried on under the firm name of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & [illegible] When first started the founders of the business were engaged in the wholesale shoe trade, but this they abandoned entirely in 1846, and since that time the firm has only been known by its connection with the shipping interests of the country, having established lines to Havana, Charleston and other prominent ports. Mr. SPOFFORD was a man of wealth, and in all the walks of life a good and respected citizen. In social life of a genial, kindly nature, in business he was always calm, cool and judicious. He was for many years a director, and for a time President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, and to him and to his knowledge of business and business men that institution is indebted for much of its present success. At the time of his death he was in his 79th year. His funeral is to take place on Sunday, from his City residence on Fourteenth-street.

Father Hyacinthe at the American Institute Fair.

Father HYACINTHE visited the Fair yesterday afternoon, accompanied by a friend, but remained only a few minutes, having merely dropped in after having taken a ride in Central Park. He has been invited by the managers to make an extended examination of the exhibition, and will pay his formal visit to-day. The Fair will positively close to-morrow. Mayor HALL is to deliver the closing address to-morrow evening.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, which left Havana Oct. 23, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser R. W. ALBERT we are in prompt receipt of our letters and papers.

The Situation—Troops From Spain—Retrogression—Spanish Connivance with the Revolution—Personal.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1869.

The situation of affairs in Cuba has undergone very little change since the date of my last. The usual number of military executions and confiscations have taken place, and still the revolution exists with as much apparent defiance to the Spaniards as heretofore. The arrival of troops from Spain, and their rapid transportation to the various points in the Cinco Villas, Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, has enabled the different Spanish commanders to once more assume the offensive. Rather more than the usual number of insignificant skirmishes have, however, been the only result thus far of the increase of the military power of the Spaniards. Were we to take as gospel truth the glowing accounts published from time to time in the Press of this city we would, perforce, be led to believe that the final suppression of the Cuban insurrection was fast being effected, and that its utter annihilation was a mere matter of weeks and days. Facts, however, do not corroborate the glittering promises of those journalistic prophets and the various *desengaños* which they suffer are as frequent as they are painful.

VALMASEDA, we are told, has extended his flank on the famous Canto. PUELLO "threw himself valiantly," to use the words of one of the city organs, "into the Caridad intrenchment" at Puerto Principe, to resist heroically a threatened rebel onslaught, that did not take place withal, LESCA, the "hero of Cubitas,' and the eclipser of the famous DE SOUZA, has gone to Cienfuegos (by water, mind you) to "arrange" for the more active pursuit of the Mambises. And now you have had a concise review of the military operations of the past week.

RETROGRESSION.

The execution of various political chiefs or Republican leaders in Spain has been hailed with demonstration of delight by the Havana Press, and the prompt action of the Prim Government has called forth eulogiums of praise. Want of space forbids comment on my part, else you would see what are the tendencies, what the aspirations of the disciples of Spanish national integrity. Ideas and principles dead as the age in which they flourished, iniquitous as the defunct inquisition whose creed and code they constituted, are intended to be resuscitated in our time and age beneath the shadow of free institutions, by the Jesuitical *Prensa*, the slave-opathic *Diario*, and the Prim-opathic *Voz de Cuba*—are they not indeed refreshing? A large number of wealthy and influential Spaniards have addressed the subjoined telegram to the Spanish Colonial Minister. The comments which it suggests are too numerous and of too great an importance to be discussed in the tail end of a letter; so I will do what these loyalists wish the Colonial Minister to do with regard to the granting of reforms to the Spanish Antilles—I will defer the matter till a more favorable opportunity. Here is the address:

Very Excellent Señor, Colonial Minister:

We, the subscribers, beseech your Excellency to interpose your mediation, in order that the granting of the political and social reforms promised to these Antilles be deferred until the tranquillity of Cuba permits her representation in the Cortes and the discussion at the same time of the fundamental reorganization of both Provinces. (Cuba and Porto Rico.) The political and social reforms that may be inaugurated in Porto Rico will have their natural influence in Cuba, and may cause grave conflicts in the most important possession of Spain, from its greater population and riches and also from its more important geographical position. Said reforms cannot be discussed with reference to Porto Rico alone; it is necessary to their accomplishment that Cuba occupy the first position, as she would undoubtedly be affected by them in a greater manner. By waiting nothing will be lost. Precipitation may compromise all. Be pleased, Your Excellency, to accede to this supplication.

HAVANA, 22d October, 1869."

SPANISH CONNIVANCE WITH THE INSURRECTION.

You are already aware of the fact that the present Captain-General, DE RODAS, has furnished the Government of PRIM proof of the connivance of several prominent Spaniards with the cause of Cuban Independence. The *Voz de Cuba*, DE RODAS' organ, in referring to the telegram, says:

"It is more than a month since the *Voz de Cuba*, confiding in documents and data of a positive nature, declared what is now said in Madrid respecting the connivance between the insurgents and the Republicans, and discovered by General CABALLERO DE RODAS, when the latter least expected it. We have no new commentary, therefore, to add to this notice, and only once more bless the lucky star of this General, which has permitted him to do his country this new and inestimable service, to which, perhaps, the Island of Cuba owes its salvation."

Then to the discovery of this "connivance," and not to the "*acrisolado* patriotism of the great majority of its inhabitants," is due the preservation to Spain of the Antille. Truly these Havana journals are satirical without knowing it.

PERSONAL.

The retirement of Captain ADAMS from the New-York and Havana line of steamers has caused the sudden appearance in our port of an old and favorably known friend, Captain GEO. W. PALMER, whose gentlemanly manners and affable courtesy gain for him the sympathy of all who come in contact with him. The late trip of the *Morro Castle*, the favorite steamer of the line, under command of Captain PALMER, called forth on the part of the passengers the following little address:

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, }
OFF HAVANA, Oct. 19, 1869. }

Captain George W. Palmer:

We, the undersigned, passengers on board the *Morro Castle*, off Havana from New-York, hereby acknowledge that we have received the "pound of flesh" to which our passage ticket entitled us. But not only this, we have also received from you the courteous attention of a friend, and, as old travelers, we take pleasure in expressing our appreciation of your recognition of the unwritten law in regard to passengers and Captain on board ship. The observance of this law, optional on your part, renders a voyage pleasant or otherwise. We also request you to convey our thanks to your purser, Mr. ROBERT W. ALBERT, for his prompt attention to our wants and untiring politeness. Assuring you that it will afford us pleasure at any time to see you on shore, and at all times to sail with you.

Santiago G. Chapman, M. F. Benton, R. B. Daly, J. P. Arnold, José Morales, Francisco Scosal, H. H. Jennings, Jules Lachaunne, Geo. F. Schimper, L. F. Diago, F. J. Müller, Juan F. Larrabide, B. B. Hawkins, A. B. Safford, Geo. Ehin, John Cooper, John Harrison and various others, including ladies." QUASIMODO.

Spanish Vessels after the Lillian—Frauds in Bonded Warehouses—Cane Fields to be Burned by the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Oct. 28—The Spanish men-of-war *Pizarro* and *Austria* have gone to Nassau, N. P., for the purpose of looking after the steamer *Lillian*.

Serious frauds have lately been discovered in the Government bonded warehouses. The Judge of the Supreme Court, the Treasurer, and Captain-General DE RODAS are engaged in personally investigating the matter.

The furniture in the palace of Señor ALDAMAS was to-day sold at public auction, by order of the Government.

The insurgent General CAVADA has issued the following order to the forces under his command: "It is probable that the owners of plantations will begin to grind sugar cane at an early date, and the General expects his subordinates to burn the canefields as soon as the cane is dry."

The Embargo on Estates of Nonresidents—The Insurrection—Foreigners Co-operating with Spain.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—The shares of the Spanish Bank are quoted at 15 per cent. premium. The Government continues to embargo the estates of Cubans residing in foreign countries. The cholera and vomito still exist in many parts of the island. The troops for some time past stationed at Santiago de Cuba have been dispatched into the interior of the island. Unimportant skirmishes are reported as having taken place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents. Intelligence from Cienfuegos is to the effect that the negroes on the plantations near that city lately repulsed a body of insurgents.

A commission of German and French residents of Havana, to-day, called upon Captain-General DE RODAS and tendered their services. They desired, as a manifestation of their sense of gratitude to the Spaniards, to be permitted to raise a reserve corps of volunteers.

Trial of the Privateersmen.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—The testimony in the case of the officers of the *Cuba* was closed to-day. Nothing of importance was adduced. The case will be argued by counsel to-morrow.

The Crew of the Cuba to be Removed to New-York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Information from Wilmington, N. C., is to the effect that the crew of the *Cuba* were to be shipped to New-York yesterday morning, on the steamship *Ashland*, by their officers or the agents of the Cuban authorities in this country.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that in consequence of recent occurrences in banks of that city, the Bank Examiners have decided to add to their regular investigation an inquiry by circular of individual depositors, as to their correct balances, the answers to which will furnish a most valuable check upon the possibilities of error or fraud in the interior management of the banks.

At the Judicial election in San Francisco, on the 20th inst., there were less than 13,000 votes in all polled, out of 21,373 in September, and 25,870 in November, 1868. The total vote of the State at the Presidential election was about 108,000; last September it fell as low as 91,000; on the 20th it did not exceed 56,500.

The Houston *Times*, one of the three papers in Texas which placed the Democratic State ticket at its head, has taken it down.

The Albany *Journal* says that all the parties concerned in the anti-rent disturbances were indicted by the Grand Jury for riot. This includes the WITBECKS and their friends, the officers, Colonel CHURCH and the men sent by him to dispossess WM. WITBECK. The parties have all been arrested, and have given bail to appear at the November term of the Oyer and Terminer. The Troy *Times* thinks that we have probably heard the last of the case.

This is the way they notice a "humorous lecture" in Boston: "One would suppose that the æsthetic and logical 'sense of an audience would be so much offended by a discourse devoid of subject and method that they would have no relish for the fun of the disconnected parts; but the reverse appears to be the fact, and isolated jokes, like the separated teeth of a well-whetted saw, seem to produce a decided effect, so far at least as the approbation of his hearers is concerned."

The Tobacco Association of Richmond held a meeting on Tuesday, and declared that the person recently arrested there on the charge of trafficing in counterfeit tobacco stamps are not prominent manufacturers of that city, and that they never have been members of their Association.

The flag of the One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Regiment, which was captured by the rebels at the battle of Gettysburg, and afterward found among the baggage captured from JEFF. DAVIS, has been returned to the State Adjutant-General at Harrisburg.

A young lady while going to her wedding in Rondout on Sunday, was thrown from the carriage and broke her leg. It was proposed to take her to a physician and have the limb set, but she refused, saying she was going to be married first. And, as usual, she had her way.

A man claiming to be a minister of the Baptist Church, recently married a confiding young lady in Missouri, and then coolly told her that he had eight other wives, and that he intended to have another in less than three months. The Troy (Mo.) *Herald* thinks he has proved himself a villain.

A story comes from Kentucky that on the eve of a battle in 1863, the Colonel of one of the regiments of that State resigned "because the boys of his regiment were too young for him."

The sleeping girl in Kentucky is not dead, as reported, but still continues her long nap, although we are told by a Kentucky paper that the unnatural state into which she sinks cannot be sleep, but a deep, intense and inexplicable insensibility and unconsciousness, from which the most terrible shocks of an earthquake or the loudest thunders of heaven could not arouse her.

One A. W. LOCKE, who signs himself corresponding secretary of the Workingmen's League of North Scituate, Mass., a week ago cooly wrote a curt note to Governor CLAFLIN, asking him if it was true, as was "currently reported on the South Shore," that he furnished $50,000 last Winter to defeat the charter of the Crispins. Governor CLAFLIN so far took notice of the reports of the peculiar people of the South Shore as to reply that he never furnished money to defeat that or any other bill.

To-morrow the remains of the late Governor JOHN A. ANDREW, of Massachusetts, which are interred at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, are to be removed to Hingham, his native town.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"SHE WOULD AND SHE WOULD NOT."

COLLEY CIBBER'S farcical comedy, which reminds one in title, but not otherwise, of a quaint style of nomenclature in fiction that is coming once more into vogue, was revived on Wednesday at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. "She Would and She Would Not" is one of the dramas which, it is common to say, are full of "bustle;" that is to say, people are continually running in and out, fighting on short notice and making love on shorter, getting involved in nets of interminable equivoque, leaping to the topmost pinnacles of bliss and plunging into the deepest abysms of woe, screaming with rage and shaking with laughter, all upon the most trifling occasion, and with a celerity of alternation that becomes at last wearisome in the extreme. CIBBER was unfortunately a master of the mechanism of the stage, and consequently we know beforehand of whatever he writes for it that every pair of lovers must be at cross purposes and be racked by jealousy; that every father must be a cruel tyrant, every servant bear false witness, take bribes and listen at keyholes; that everybody must misunderstand everybody else, and so on to the end. "She Would and She Would Not" is a long farce rather than a comedy, and even in these days, is not ill calculated to please the large number who possess a limited capacity for histrionic discrimination. The situations are absurd and incredible; what fable there is is sadly hackneyed—and, we should add, was when the play was written—but the action has always a certain liveliness, and, with good players, usually provokes much laughter if no profound interest.

The performance of Wednesday cannot be classed as among the most successful of the late revivals at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. It betrayed crudeness and inadaptability in parts, and a prevalent mechanical straining for effect, which is always unpleasing as well as inartistic. The performers were obviously anxious for the success of the comedy, and this commendable solicitude led them frequently to overact, and thus to stumble into caricature. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS' mannerisms were less acceptable in *Hypolita* than in *Viola* or *Rosalind*, and her supporters seemed mostly ill at ease, and, in some instances, uncertain of the words. Repetition will doubtless remedy the more conspicuous of these defects; but it is undeniable that the company is less happy in this comedy than in either of the others they have essayed. It is only fair to record that "She Would and She Would Not," is very nicely put upon the stage in point of dress and scenery, the set in the third act being especially worthy of commendation.

Musical.

GERMAN OPERA AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

"Martha" was very acceptably rendered at the French Theatre last evening by Herren HIMMER, WEINLICH and STEINECKE, and Mmes. ROTTER and FREDERICI. To-night "The Magic Flute" will be sung.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Judge Clerke and the Bar.

The following is the address presented to Judge CLERKE last May, signed by about 300 members of the Bar, comprising almost without exception all who are distinguished for ability, learning and rectitude of professional conduct:

To Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court:

The undersigned members of the Bar of the City of New-York have heard with regret that you contemplate resigning the judicial position which you now occupy, and which you have for many years occupied, to the universal satisfaction of the Bar and of the whole community. It is not for us to enter into a consideration of the reasons which influence you to this step, if it be true that you contemplate it, for it is possible that they are of a private nature, with which we have nothing to do: but as lawyers and as citizens, who have at heart the honor of the Judiciary, we feel ourselves called upon most earnestly to request you to hesitate long and carefully before you decide on the step suggested. Your learning, your industry, your strict impartiality, your urbanity of manners and your high moral character, none of which have ever been questioned, have made you an ornament to the Bench. The thought of your retirement cannot be considered by us without painful emotions. We need, and this whole community needs you where you now are, and we are therefore impelled to urge you to consider the matter from the standpoint of exalted patriotism, and if possible make all private and personal considerations subservient to the public good. In a word, it is our most earnest desire that you should not only give up all intention of resigning your position, but also allow yourself to be again elected by the suffrages of a grateful people to fill the office for another term.

The following is the Judge's answer:

NEW-YORK, 25th May, 1869.

To Charles O'Conor, John K. Porter, Wm. Mitchell, James S. Roosevelt, Charles A. Peabody, Wm. M. Evarts, Wm. C. Barrett, John H. Anthon, John McKeon and others:

GENTLEMEN: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a communication addressed to me and signed by yourselves and several hundred other members of the Bar of the First Judicial District. From such a source any Judge may well be proud of receiving assurances of good will and commendation. No man is more conscious of his demerits than I am of mine. Nevertheless, your indulgent words give me reason to feel that I have not altogether failed in the endeavor, diligently and fearlessly, to do my duty, according to the best of such ability as I possess. You allude to a rumor of a design on my part to retire from the Bench. Some months since I did entertain such a design. But many eminent members of the profession, as well as all my personal friends and relatives, have unanimously and strenuously insisted that duty requires that I should not vacate or decline the office as long as the people, by their suffrages, signify a wish that I should continue in it. This advice induced me to hesitate, and when I ascertained that it corresponded with the general sentiment of the Bar, attested and confirmed by your address, I could hesitate no longer. I have determined, therefore, not only not to resign before the expiration of the present term, but also to be a candidate, next November, for reëlection. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

THOS. CLERKE.

Republican Rally in Williamsburg—Speeches by Horace Greeley, Colonel Lansing, Mr. W. M. Little, Daniel R. Leddy and Others.

Washington Hall, Williamsburg, was filled to its utmost capacity last night with earnest and enthusiastic Republicans, to ratify the State and local tickets to be voted for next Tuesday. Dr. WM. WRIGHT presided.

Mr. HENRY S. BELLOWS offered resolutions complimenting GRANT'S Administration and indorsing the nominations, which were adopted with hearty applause.

Colonel EDWARD B. LANSING was then introduced. He alluded to the paltriness of the Democratic platform, and the manly, open and above-board professions of the Republican platform, which they were met together to indorse. If it had nothing else in it but the proposition to have no property disqualification, that alone would commend it to the people, who favored impartial liberty and justice.

Mr. DANIEL R. LEDDY next addressed the meeting.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, on arriving, was received with enthusiastic applause. He said that one of the commendable features of this canvass on the Republican side was the calmness with which the principles of the party and its platform were discussed. In that fact there was much to encourage and much to give promise, provided, of course, that the voters buckled on the armor and went into the fight with the determination to win. He then referred to the commendable features of the new Constitution, stating that they were good because they were in harmony with freedom, and did not war against the claims which all citizens had for impartial and equal suffrage. All that was necessary was for the Republicans to do their duty on election day, and victory would be theirs.

Other speeches were made by Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, candidate for Mayor, Major HAGGERTY, and others.

The meeting then adjourned, with three rousing cheers for the ticket.

German Republican Mass Meeting.

A large German Republican mass meeting of the voters of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, was held at the Third-avenue Garden, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets, last evening, Mr. FREDERICK KLOCKMANN presiding. Mr. CHAS. GOEPP, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court, made a stirring speech. The resolutions of the German Republican mass meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, were indorsed. Speeches were made by JAMES CULVER, M. ELLINGER, MEYER STERN and others, admonishing the meeting to register yet, and to vote on election day and to cause their neighbors to do so too.

Sigel Mass Meeting.

The German Republicans of the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards assembled *en masse* at No. 789 Third-avenue, last evening, for the purpose of indorsing the nomination of General SIGEL. Mr. WILLIAM LOCHLAN presided. Enthusiastic addresses in German were made by Messrs. CHARLES GOEPP, M. ELLIGER, JAMES BABCOCK and Dr. VAN HOEPPER.

Democratic Mass Meeting—Jackson-square Crowded with the Enemies of the Tammany Ring.

A perfect forest of men and transparencies crowded Jackson-square last evening to indorse the nomination of IGNATIUS FLYNN as candidate for Senator of the Fifth Senatorial District. The meeting was presided over by ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, Esq., and among the Vice-Presidents were Daniel Delevan, Ralph Bogut, Robert D. Holmes, James D. McClellan, James Canfield, William M. Giles, Arthur J. Delany and others. Mr. ROOSEVELT delivered one of his earnest speeches in denunciation of Tammany and its corrupt Ring. He referred to the candidates nominated by the opposition—Judge CLERKE, who for sixteen years was the incorruptible occupant of the Supreme Court Bench, and was now sought to be set aside by Tammany because the "Ring" could not use him; Mr. FLYNN, who had the honorable daring to stand up against its corruptions and appeal to the people of his district to exercise their unenslaved rights, while NELSON W. YOUNG came forward as the champion of the workingmen. Dr. NEVILLE and JOHN H. ANTHON followed the President in earnest appeals to the voters of this City to break loose from the slavery of Tammany and exercise their rights as freemen. It was cowardly on the part of any voter, said Mr. ANTHON, not to stand forth manfully and vote for the candidate of his choice, instead of yielding to the bidding of Tammany Hall. It was sought to hurl from office a Judge who was guilty of no crime other than that of being incorruptible by the Tammany oligarchy. In the same contest was embarked their candidate for Senator, and he appealed to them to assert their freedom and bring back the Democratic Party to its original purity. Speeches in the same strain were delivered by NELSON J. WATERBURY, JAMES D. MCCLELLAN and others. At another stand on the opposite corner of the square speeches were delivered by JOHN RAFFERTY, JAMES RYAN and DUKE C. GRIMES. The only unpropitious omens attending the meeting were, first, the breaking down of the platform, and at a later hour the burning of the decorations. Toward the close of the meeting resolutions were unanimously passed sustaining IGNATIUS FLYNN as candidate for the Fifth District, and condemning Tammany, its tyranny and corruptions.

Twenty-second Ward Jefferson Independent Democracy.

At a mass meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Jefferson Independent Democratic Association last evening, at National Hall, West Forty-fourth-street, the nomination of Mr. GENET as Senator for the Eighth District was ratified. Addresses were delivered by General CHATFIELD, Mr. WARFIELD and ROSWELL D. HATCH, who spoke at length against the political jobbers who have hitherto held office, and many of them two or three at once. He also denounced the proposed interference of the rival candidate for Assembly in that district (THOS. C. FIELD) in the management of the Central Park. With a hearty ratification of the nominations of ROSWELL D. HATCH as Assemblyman for the Nineteenth, and FRED. FLAGG for the Seventeenth District, the meeting adjourned.

Fraudulent Voting.

The following order has been issued from the office of the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 585.—General Order No. 477 is in full force during the approaching election. You are required to govern yourself and your command in conformity therewith.

The statute provides that it is "the duty of the Metropolitan Police force, at all times of the day and night, within the Metropolitan Police District, and the members thereof are accordingly hereby thereunto empowered, to especially preserve the public peace, prevent crime, detect and arrest offenders," &c. And the statute further provides that, "The several members of the Police force shall have power and authority to immediately arrest, without warrant, and to take into custody any person who shall commit, or threaten, or attempt to commit, in the presence of such member, or within his view, any breach of the peace or offence directly prohibited by act of the Legislature."

The Revised Statutes prohibit fraudulent voting, and for the crime provide exemplary punishments, rating the offence from misdemeanor to felony. You will, therefore, instruct the members of your command to use due diligence for the discovery of every offender against the Election laws, and to arrest and hold every person who may vote or attempt to vote illegally; and in case any such persons are arrested by virtue of the warrant of a Board of Inspectors of Election, they shall be held at the Station House until "after the final canvass of the votes shall be completed," as provided by the statute.

The members of the force have no duty to perform more important than the protection of the ballot box from fraud and violence; and they are especially urged to a vigilant and effective exercise of their duty in the premises. Let every person who has been fraudulently registered be carefully looked after, and every one who may in any other way attempt to steal a vote be properly taken care of.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Regulations for Election Day.

Superintendent KENNEDY has issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE }
SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, }
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869. }

To the Captains of Police:

You will, on Tuesday, Nov. 2, order the whole of your command on duty at sunrise, except those detailed by the Superintendent for that day. You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will take every precaution to preserve the peace around the polling places, and keep ingress and egress to them open, so that every citizen entitled to vote may have an opportunity to do so in safety. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in charge of a sergeant fully competent to work it from sunrise to sunset. In case you require assistance while the election is going on, notify your adjoining Precincts for their reserve, and if the difficulty assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office. You will see that your ballot-boxes are properly labeled, and that they are distributed to the several polling places in your Precinct before sunrise on the morning of election. You will instruct the members of the force under your command to keep a sharp lookout for illegal voters; to arrest all persons whom they have good reason to believe have voted or attempted to vote illegally. And also instruct them to protect persons who may be placed at each poll as challengers, in the decorous performance of that duty.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

SILK MANUFACTURE.

Address by Mr. B. Richardson at the American Institute Fair.

Mr. BRITTON RICHARDSON, of Yonkers, delivered an address last evening at the American Institute Fair on "The Culture and Manufacture of Silk." A large and very attentive audience was present. Mr. RICHARDSON began by alluding to the antiquity of silk manufacture, its introduction into ancient Rome, into Persia, Greece and elsewhere, from China, the Chinese being the first to wind and weave it. Chinese books four thousand years ago describe its culture. In England its manufacture was begun under JAMES I., but climatic changes were against it, and the bulk of the silk used was imported. Notwithstanding this, the silk trade grew in England, until, in the early part of this century, the English silk looms numbered 40,000, and in 1855 they had increased to 110,000, consuming 5,500,000 pounds of silk, and producing goods worth $45,000,000. This royal industry is now prostrated, and the cry of distress is heard in the places which were heretofore the great centres of the silk industry. The speaker then read extracts from English journals, giving an account of the misery existing in Macclesfield, a silk town in the County of Cheshire, once employing 12,000 weavers. He then spoke of silk and silk manufacturers in our own country. England always has felt her inability to produce raw silk. As early as the time of JAMES I., the colonists of America were encouraged by bounties and forced by penalties to cultivate the mulberry and raise silk. The mother of GEORGE III. wore a dress of American silk. Earl CHESTERFIELD and President STILES, of Yale, also wore robes of American silk; but the raising of silk in this country was never a commercial success. Great attention was paid to silk raising in Massachusetts and Connecticut as well as in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey before the Revolution, and stimulated by the "Mori Multicaulis fever," the product of raw silk in this country reached, in 1844, 400,000 pounds. At the last Paris Exposition the finest cocoons exhibited were from California. The first silk factories here were engaged in making sewing silk, in which branch we now beat the world, and hold undisputed possession of the home market. Notwithstanding the depression which followed the Mori Multicaulis fever, the silk factories which had been established in Northampton, Mass., Mansfield, Conn., and other places are now flourishing. The machinery of a factory at Dedham, Mass., was transferred to Paterson, N. J., whence sprang the Murray Hill of that city, from which again sprang the Passaic and other mills in Paterson. The extensive works at Hartford and Manchester show the vitality of the silk industry, they having lived and grown through all hindrances. To the manufacture of sewing silk were added trimmings, upholstery goods, cords and tassels, neck-ties, bindings, braids, ribbons, &c. The fortunes of the trade have varied somewhat with the different policies of the Government until the adoption of the present tariff in 1862. Since then the trade has prospered and progressed, a large capital has been invested in it, and it has found steady work and good wages for many thousands of hands, chiefly women and young persons of both sexes. For the past four or five years vigorous efforts have been made to weave broad silks, poplins, grosgrains, satins, serges, foulards, &c., for dress goods and other purposes. Of the success of their efforts you may judge from what you see in the silk department of this Fair. Some of the goods so made are sold as foreign goods, and some, I am proud to say, are honestly sold as American silks. The speaker urged upon the ladies to rise above the prejudice in favor of foreign goods, and to buy only those silks made by the nimble fingers of their poorer sisters. We at present import raw silk to the amount of about $6,000,000 per annum, and the value of silk goods made in the United States may safely be taken at $20,000,000. The greatest silk centre is Paterson, N. J., where there are now sixteen factories, running 75,000 spindles, preparing silk threads, that is, throwing silk, mostly for wearing. The hands employed are 3,500. The wages paid per annum, $506,000. The capital invested, $2,000,000. In Philadelphia there are twenty factories, employing 400 men and 1,500 girls and women, whose wages amount annually to $250,000. The capital invested is estimated at $1,500,000. In the City of New-York there are 7,000 to 8,000 hands employed in making trimmings, weaving ribbons and dress goods, the invested capital being $2,500,000. Besides these, we have factories at Yonkers, Schoharie and other places in New-York State; at Hartford, Manchester, Mansfield, Willimantic and other towns and cities in Connecticut; at Northampton, Florence, Williamsburg, Canton and other towns in Massachusetts. The speaker concluded by expressing the hope that the time would never come when the cry for cheap goods would compel American artisans to put up with the pauper wages now paid in Europe. The address was loudly applauded.

Sharp Practice—Caution to Express Agents.

A few days since a respectably-attired individual called at the store of Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, jewelers, and selected a fine watch and chain, intended, as he represented, for presentation on the part of a club in the country to their President, and directed those gentlemen to forward at once by express the package, valued at $268, to Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y. The goods being shipped as directed, marked C. O. D., they patiently awaited the receipt of their money. Instead of which they were somewhat surprised on receiving, by the hands of the express messenger, a document to the following effect:

Agent of Merchants' Union Express Company, Adams, N. Y.

Package for GEORGE H. SLOAN, marked C. O. D., you will please deliver to him, as we have received payment for the same since forwarding, and oblige

B., S. & CO.

P. S. Please take receipt and return to us.

B., S. & CO.

The express officials were disconcerted when informed that the document in question had not emanated from Messrs. BROWNE & SPAULDING, and that their country agent had allowed himself to be the dupe of a sharper. The trick we believe is new.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Sunday next interesting services will be held at the Welsh Methodist Calvinistic Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue. In the morning at 10 o'clock Rev. EVAN EVANS, who arrived from Wales on Monday last, will preach. At 3 P.M. the same clergyman, and also Rev. HOWELL POWELL will preach, and in the evening, at 7 o'clock, Rev. MORRIS ROBERTS and Rev. Mr. POWELL will deliver sermons. The attendance of Welsh people on these occasions will doubtless be very large.

"Ned Buntline" will lecture in the Lexington-avenue M. E. Church, (corner Fifty-second-street,) this (Friday) evening, his subject being "Temperance, and Reminiscences of California, as connected therewith." Mrs. ROBERTS will sing, during the evening, some of her choicest songs.

The fine collection of furs made by Captain C. F. HALL, during his five years in the Arctic regions, will be sold at auction to-day, at 11 o'clock, at No. 21 Mercer-street. They include specimens of the musk ox, reindeer, polar bear and other furs.

At an early hour Wednesday evening Mr. JOHN L. VANDEWATER, in the front yard of his residence, in Eighty-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, was knocked down by two unknown men, who escaped, and robbed of $150.

The Fulton-street daily prayer meeting continues to be held in the old North Church, corner of Fulton and William streets, and also the religious services as usual on the Sabbath.

JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a lecture on Temperance, at Cooper Institute, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9, 1869, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society.

Rev. Father CORRIGAN, of Ireland, delivered a lecture last evening at the Cooper Institute, his subject being "Irish Valor at Home and Abroad." A large audience was present, and the lecture was well worthy of the hearty applause it received. The proceeds of the lecture will go toward the erection of Father CORRIGAN'S new church as a memorial to Father MATTHEW, at Cork.

THOMAS HOSEY, a Scotchman, while at work yesterday morning, slating the roof of the gashouse, Twenty-second-street and First-avenue, fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet, from the effects of which he died at Bellevue Hospital in the afternoon. Notice of the accident was sent to the Coroner.

MARGARET LANAHAN died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, in the Fourteenth Ward.

THOMAS KEYLEY, of No. 227 Madison-street, while loading a rifle at East River Park, was shot in the hand by a premature discharge.

Officer FITZGERALD, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, last evening saw a man lying at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Seventh-avenue. When taken to the West Thirty-fifth-street Police Station, the unknown was found to be dead.

Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company.

The business of the majority of Life Companies has of late greatly fallen off, but that of the Phœnix still grows as rapidly and solidly as ever. If progress is the criterion of merit, and in this case we see no reason why it should not be, the excellency of this Company is unequaled, its income now amounts to about two million two hundred thousand dollars a year, and its receipts from interests alone has, during the last two years, exceeded the total of its losses by fifty thousand dollars. It paid dividends last year amounting to about one hundred and fifty thousand, and that grand sum will this year be exceeded by at least eighty thousand dollars. The Phœnix, after seventeen years' business, exhibits a rate of mortality much lower than the average mortality of the eighteen companies organized since 1859. It has a branch office at No. 153 Broadway, New-York. JOHN E. DEWITT is Resident Director.—*Insurance Times.*

It astounds everybody that a colorless, cloudless fluid, like spring water, should revive the original tint in white, gray or grizzled hair. Yet so it is. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is just such a fluid, as limpid and as stainless; yet it far excels every other dye or coloring liquid ever known in imparting rich shades of color to gray hair.—*Advertisement.*

Middletown Mineral Spring Water

Will positively cure dyspepsia, constipation, and all diseases of the skin and blood. Principal depot, No. 193 Broadway and No. 56 Liberty-st.—*Advertisement.*

HOME AGAIN.—Our citizens will be pleased to know that Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful and well-known Dermatologist, has closed his Boston office, and can now be consulted at his New-York office, No. 49 Bond-st., for diseased scalps, loss of hair, premature grayness, unnatural redness of the nose, pimples, black worms, moth patches, freckles, moles, wens, and all cutaneous eruptions. No charge for consultations. Send for an interrogatory circular.—*Advertisement.*

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THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, especially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

CABLE TELEGRAMS: Latest Telegraphic News from all Parts of the World.

GREAT BRITAIN: Illness of George Peabody; Recent Government Appointments.

FRANCE: All Tranquil in Paris; Louis Napoleon on the Second Empire; Victor Hugo's Letter.

ITALY: The City of Milan; Description of the New Emanuel Gallery.

SPAIN: Progress of the Insurrection; The Conflict at Saragossa; Terrible Scenes in the Town; Cruelty of the Insurgents; Destruction of Property; The Ministerial Crisis; Marshal Serrano Threatens to Resign the Regency.

TURKEY: A Conspiracy in the Turkish Provinces; Opening of the Suez Canal.

Political.

Republican Mass Meetings; Speeches of Stewart L. Woodford, Horace Greeley, Wm. H. Burleigh, General Sigel and others; Why the New Judiciary Article Should be adopted; The Mississippi Election; The Tennessee State Convention.

Agricultural.

When Land Requires Draining; Proper Depth of Drains; Concrete Buildings; Agriculture of Denmark; Brevities; Reviews of the Cattle and Produce Markets; American Institute Fair.

General Topics.

BOSTON LITERARY MATTERS: The Week's Publications; Extracts from Advance Sheets of the "Earthly Paradise;" Jarvis' "Art Thoughts."

THE YALE NAVY: Remarkable Boating Enthusiasm; Preparations for the Next Regatta.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE: Comparative Statement of Total Collections in Leading Districts for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year.

MISCELLANEOUS: Riot in Goldsboro'; Earthquakes in California; Burning of a Camp of One Hundred Indians; The Snow Storm; Indian Outrages.

Local News.

SOCIAL SCIENCE: Meeting of the American Association; Interesting Papers on the American Census; Contested Election Cases; The Public Charities of New-York; Our Public Libraries and the Civil Service.

THE ERIE MANAGERS: Their Libel Suits Before the Supreme Court.

MISCELLANEOUS: Resignation of General Butterfield and Marshal Barlow; Disastrous Fire; Sale of Scranton Coal; The Work at Hell Gate; A Proposed Chinese Temple; Robberies and Murders.

NEW-YORK IRON WORKS: Why they are no longer Productive; Business at a Standstill; Causes of the Decline, and the Remedy.

Editorial Comments.

The Effect of One Democratic Principle—Payment of the Bonds in Paper; The United States Marshalship; The Decision in the Yerger Case; Crowding in the Cities; Promises and Performances—General Grant and the Democracy; Brevities.

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For the Relief of the Inhabitants of Basket Valley, Sullivan County, N. Y.

To the Citizens of New-York:

A fearful and destructive flood occurred in the above locality recently, by which the destruction of life and a large amount of valuable property was the consequence, that inasmuch it has seriously embarrassed many of said inhabitants; and to the citizens of New-York, who feel an interest in behalf of this humane movement, subscriptions will be received by J. McB. Davidson & Co., Safe Manufacturers, No. 542 Broadway; McLewee & Putnam, Manufacturers, No. 561 Broadway; John Lloyd & Sons, Real Estate Brokers, Nos. 7 and 9 Warren-st.; and Wm. G. Leask & Co., No. 503 Broadway, up stairs.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

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Removal.
THE ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has removed to No. 805 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the best place to buy Boots and Shoes for yourselves and families is at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union-square.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane. New-York.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

ALEXANDER—DICKERSON.—At Madison-square Church, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. CHAS. A. ALEXANDER to Mrs JULIE A. DICKERSON, second daughter of the late R. H. Winslow, all of New-York.

BRITTON—STILLWELL.—At the Madison-square Church, on Thursday, Oct. 28, by Rev. T. Ralston Smith, D. D., CHANNING M. BRITTON to ISABEL, second daughter of J. E. Stillwell, M. D.

DECKER—DECKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, Havana, N. Y., by Rev. H. W. Cowles, D. D., J. MILNOR DECKER, of New-York, to SARA M. DECKER, of the former place.

HOPKINS—WEEKES.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the country residence of the bride's parents, at Tarrytown, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, of Brooklyn, E. D., RICHARD R. HOPKINS, Jr., of Boston, Mass., to Miss EMMA WEEKES, eldest daughter of Augustus F. Weekes, of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

HUBBELL—SEYMOUR.—At St. John's Church, in Canandaigua, N. Y., on Thursday evening, Oct. 21, by Rev. Mr. Nickerson, Mr. H. P. HUBBELL, of this City, to Miss BESSIE, only daughter of the late Charles Seymour, Esq., of the former place.

IVERS—McBRIDE.—In Lafayette, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 28, at the Reformed Church, by Rev. W. R. Duryee, EDWARD IVERS, of Savannah, Ga., to JULIE, daughter of James McBride, of the former place.

MACADAM—MURDOCH.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, LUCIUS MACADAM to JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Bradford Murdoch, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

MULLIGAN—FULLER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Edwin E. Butler, CADWALLADER R. MULLIGAN to SARAH MARSH, daughter of the late Dudley B. Fuller.

OLDERSHAW—COLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at Brooklyn, by Rev. Benj. H. Paddock, D. D., JOHN OLDERSHAW, of New-York, to Miss FANNIE E. COLEY, of Waterbury, Conn.

PITKIN—JAGGAR.—At Flushing, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas A. Jaggar, WALTER S. PITKIN to JULIA A., daughter of Walter Jaggar, Esq.

POST—AUSTIN.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David R. Austin, AUGUSTUS THOMAS POST, of New-York, to MARY ESTHER, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

REMSEN—DITMARS.—At Flatlands, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, 1869, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. C. Brett, STEPHEN REMSEN, of Flatlands Neck, to CORNELIA, daughter of the late James Ditmars.

SMITH—GILL.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at Newark, N. J., by Rev. James P. Wilson, D. D., SAMUEL P. SMITH, of Orange, N. J., to SARAH A. GILL, daughter of the late Bennington Gill, of Philadelphia.

TAYLOR—FELLOWES.—At New-Haven, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, in the North Church, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. Clark, FRANK D. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn, and EMMA W., daughter of R. S. Fellowes, of New-Haven.

TREDWELL—PECK.—At Zion Church, Little Neck, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, JOHN H. TREDWELL, of Manhasset, to JULIA C., daughter of the late Elijah Peck, Jr., of Great Neck, L. I.

DIED.

BOORMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Oct. 26, Mrs. MARY WELLES BOORMAN, widow of the late James Boorman, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 13 Washington-square.

BIRD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, MARTHA JANE, wife of Wm. Edgar Bird, and daughter of the late James O. Ward.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Saturday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Clinton-av., west side, seventh house north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BROOKS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, MITCHELL C. BROOKS, in the 54th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 4 P. M., at his late residence, No. 317 Lexington-av.

BRINCKERHOFF.—At Briar Cliff, near Sing Sing, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, ALETHEA CARMER, aged 63 years, wife of Peter R. Brinckerhoff, and daughter of the late Henry McFarlan, of New-York.

Funeral services at All Saints, Briar Cliff, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 12 M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend. Carriages will be at the depot upon the arrival of the 10 o'clock Hudson River Railroad train from New-York.

DAVISON.—SARAH, wife of William John Davison. Notice of funeral to-morrow.

DODD.—At Bloomfield, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 26, ISAAC D. DODD, M. D., aged 70 years.

Funeral on Friday, 29th inst., from the Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M. Friends desirous of seeing the remains can do so at his late residence, on that day, previous to the hour of the funeral service.

BURR.—Suddenly, on Thursday morning, Oct. 28, MARY ANN BURR.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Edw. W. and Geo. Burr, and brother-in-law, Lucius P. Hoyt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 182 Allen-st., without further invitation.

DE PEYSTER.—At Brookline, Mass., on Thursday, Oct. 28, JANE, widow of the late Captain F. A. De Peyster.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DENISON.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, GEORGE BURLINGHAM, youngest son of Dr. E. and Ellen K. Denison, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 30 Clarkson-st., on Saturday, Oct. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

DIKE.—At Nanuet, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, ALTYN V. DIKE, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

GALE.—In Bergen, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 27, MARY W., widow of Henry D. Gale, in the 78th year of her age.

GIPNER.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 28, FERDINAND, youngest son of George and Elisa Gipner, aged 3 years and 4 months.

HOUGHTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 27, ASAHEL HOUGHTON, M. D., aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 313 West 26th-st., on Saturday, at 1 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

LIVINGSTON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, at her residence, No. 59 West 49th-st., CORNELIA, daughter of Philip Henry Livingston, of Livingston Manor.

Relatives and friends are invited to the funeral services at the house on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 27, of remittent fever, CATHARINE ARABELLA, daughter of Walter H. and Arabella B. Lewis, in the 12th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her parents, No. 63 West 19th-st. Remains to be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

MOUNTAIN.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, MARY A., wife of John Mountain, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, 30th inst., at 11 A. M.

SPOFFORD.—At his residence in Westchester, on Thursday, Oct. 28, PAUL SPOFFORD, in the 79th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 4 East 14th-st., on Sunday, the 31st inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEARNS.—On Thursday, Oct. 28, JOSEPH KETCHUM, youngest child of John N. and Alice A. Stearns, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 119 East 59th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$37.600 SAVED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES!—The cost of supplying railroad companies with the old style reversible baggage check on a road of one hundred stations, and then imperfectly..............$39,600

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See November number of Appletons' Railway Guide.

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OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION }
OF GAMBLING, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869. }

CAUTION.—THE MERCANTILE PUBLIC favorably disposed toward this Association, when called upon for subscriptions, will please see that the solicitor's book is duly certified to by the undersigned. The title of the Association is stamped on the cover. CHARLES W. BARTLETT is no longer connected with this Association.
R. R. WEST,
President and Treasurer.

TO ONE AND ALL.—ARE YOU SUFFERING from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use WILBOR'S PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME, a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS for Europe on THURSDAY, Oct. 28, and SATURDAY, Oct. 30, will close at this office at 12 M., and at the stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 11:45 A. M.; C and O, 11:30 A. M.; D and E, 11:15 A. M.; F and G, 10:50 A. M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S—D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

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This magazine is sold by booksellers and newsdealers generally, and mailed to subscribers at $3 per year. Specimen copies sent, postpaid on receipt of 25 cents. Address BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
Publisher, No. 24 Beekman-st., New-York.

POLITICAL.

THE OFFICE OF SUPERVISOR.
RECOMMENDATION OF MR. JOHN FOLEY.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

The undersigned, merchants, bankers and others, respectfully and earnestly recommend their fellow-citizens of all parties to support Mr. JOHN FOLEY, gold pen manufacturer, for the office of Supervisor. He is a young man whom most of us have known many years. Honest and reliable in his dealings, enterprising and prosperous in his business, and energetic and upright in the discharge of his public duties, he is just the man the people should elect to the Board of Supervisors. The vigor and efficiency he has manifested in aid of the reform movement in the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards sufficiently indicate the character of the man, and show that in the Board of Supervisors he would be found a protector of the best interests of both property owners and rent payers. Having the powerful support of the Democratic Union and other influential organizations, and the active sympathy of all good citizens opposed to the corrupt Tammany Ring, his election will be made certain if all who are in favor of reform give him their active support, as we sincerely hope they will:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, President Metropolitan National Bank.
R. H. LOWRY, President Nat. Bank of the Republic.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, President Mechanics' National Bank.
WM. H. COX, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank.
J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Company.
J. HARBERGER, Cashier Manhattan Company.
P. M. BRYSON, President Phenix Bank.
JOHN A. PARKER, Cashier Phenix Bank.
J. D. VERMILYE, President Merchants' Bank.
BENJ. B. SHERMAN, Vice-President Merchants' Bank.
JOHN A. STEWART, United States Trust Company.
F. D. TAPPEN, President Gallatin National Bank.
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J. PLENNETT, President Bank of America.
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GEO. S. COE, President American Exchange National Bank.
E. WILLSON, Cashier American Exchange National Bank.
GEO. ELLIS, Cashier Bank of the Commonwealth.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
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JAS. M. MCLEAN, President Insurance Company.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
FLOYD SMITH, Vice-President Manhattan Gas Co.
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J. H. PINCKNEY, President Relief Insurance Co.
MORRIS FRANKLIN, President New-York Life Insurance Company.
WM. H. BEERS, Vice-President New-York Life Insurance Company.
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REGISTER! REGISTER! ON THE
29TH AND 30TH OCTOBER.
THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE TAMMANY RING.
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THOMAS W. CLERKE.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
8th, 9th, 15th and 16th Wards.
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR,
JACOB SHARP.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
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FOR SENATOR,
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UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
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UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
Thirteenth District—Sixteenth Ward.
For Assembly,
ALEXANDER McLEOD.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Union Republican nomination.
For Assembly, CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, Chairman.
JAMES J. CARROLL, Secretary.

BROOKLYN.
For Assembly, Eighth District, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards,
GEORGE C. BENNETT.
Regular Republican nominee.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly, 9th District,
JOHN M. COSTA.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
ELEVENTH DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
JOHN H. WHITE.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS of the Fifth Senatorial District of the State of New-York, composing the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New-York, do hereby nominate and respectfully recommend to the electors of said district, without distinction of party,
JAMES MICHALES, JR.,
for the office of State Senator for said district:

James Webb, J. F. Griffing, William H. De Groot, Lewis & Daughaday, Arthur Rogers, Peter Schopen, P. F. Conklin, N. Conklin, Hiram Burdett, Jr., Eugene Miller, G. A. Matthews, Jones & Smith, Hill & Hewlett, Thomas Arned, Thomas Ansted, E. Cornell, L. Ketch, Isidor Goldsmith, M. Pueis, E. W. Albrest, J. H. Duckworth, William H. Stanford, S. Walpe, Michael N. Burns, David C. Waring, W. Becker, Theo. Garrison, W. C. Porter, T. Barclay, John Graham, H. D. Lathrop, G. Wood, William Ely, Fred. Dornbrach, Fred. Dornbrach, Robert Stevens, Fred. Daughaday, John H. Ogden, Hiram Burdett, John Schuberth, John H. Helms, Charles Hoog.

AT A MEETING OF ELECTORS of the Fifth Senatorial District, comprising the Eighth, Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, held at the office of Lewis & Daughaday, corner of 11th-av. and 14th-st., on the evening of Oct. 27, 1869,
Mr. JAMES MICHALES, JR.,
was nominated for Senator for said district.
WILLIAM DAUGHADAY,
Ninth Ward, Chairman.
H. B. COLES, Sixteenth Ward, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—Dodworth Hall—Republicans meet there.
CHARLES P. SHAW,
For member of Assembly.
United Republican nomination. Ratification meeting SATURDAY EVENING, 30th inst.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly 21st District,
Lieutenant ALEXANDER THAIN.

LOST IN A FOG.

Wreck of the Steamer Sierra Nevada—The Vessel and Cargo a Total Loss—Passengers and Crew Saved.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Oct. 21.

News was received here yesterday noon of the total loss of the North Pacific Transportation Company's steamship *Sierra Nevada*, on the Southern coast, on Sunday night last. From Mr. HUGHES, the Purser of the ill-fated vessel, who arrived here last night, we learn the following particulars:

The *Sierra Nevada*, Captain J. C. BOGART, sailed from San Francisco, bound for San Luis Obispo and way ports, on Saturday morning last, with a full freight and a large number of passengers. She landed passengers and freight at Santa Cruz and Monterey, leaving the latter port at 2 P. M. Sunday, Oct. 17, with forty-two passengers. As night closed in, the weather became thick, a dense fog settling down so that it was impossible to see beyond a few ship's lengths. As she was ahead of time, the vessel was going at a slow rate of speed. There was but little wind, the sea was comparatively calm, the vessel was on her usual course, and the passengers had retired with the comfortable conviction that they would be in San Luis Obispo early the next day. About 10 o'clock P. M. Purser HUGHES, who had retired, experienced a shock as if the vessel had been struck by a heavy wave. This was followed a few moments later by a second and much more severe shock, which nearly threw him off his feet.

Going on deck, he found the waves breaking over the bow of the vessel, the passengers rushing about panic stricken, and a scene of general confusion ensued. At this time the vessel was lifted up by the sea and dashed against the reef with such violence that her bottom was crushed in and her hull filled with water. Such was the violence of the shock that her smoke stack was broken off and fell over the side into the sea. The vessel lay on her beamends, one of the wheelhouses being above and the other below water. So complete was the wreck that in thirty minutes from the time of the first shock, the vessel filled and keeled over. It was found that the reef on which she struck was about three miles north of Piedras Blanco, and about fifteen miles from San Simeon.

It became evident from the first that the vessel could not be saved, and preparations were immediately made for rescuing the passengers and crew. The lifeboats, four or five in number, were lowered, and the work of transferring the passengers commenced. This occupied but a short time, and was accomplished without serious accident to any one. One passenger, in his fright, fell overboard, but was rescued in a damaged condition. A lady passenger fell in coming on deck, and broke a rib. The conduct of the passengers, with few exceptions, was admirable. The ladies were even more cool, self-possessed and heroic than the men, and stood the fatigue and privation of the night nobly. The crew did their duty manfully, the discipline of the ship being rigidly maintained through the whole of the terrible ordeal of danger and imminent death. Captain BOGART, one of the oldest commanders in the service, proved every inch the hero. He was the last to leave the sinking vessel, and the example of his coolness and self-possession was potential, alike upon passengers and crew.

After the passengers had been all put in the boats, the Purser returned to his stateroom, secured the treasure and the ship's papers, when, in company with the Captain, he left the sinking vessel. Owing to the thickness of the fog and the uncertainty of their position, no attempt was made to land. The boats were fastened together, an anchor was cast, and the shipwrecked people anxiously waited for the dawn of day.

At daylight the fog floated off, when the anchor was weighed, and the boats pulled down to San Simeon Bay, a distance of sixteen miles from the scene of the disaster, which was reached at 10 A. M. Here the passengers were landed, when the Captain immediately dispatched a boat to return to the wreck, in hopes of rescuing the baggage and any other article which might be obtained without too great risk. On arriving at the wreck, however, she was found to be almost totally submerged, and, we believe, little or nothing was saved.

At the San Simeon landing teams were obtained, and the passengers conveyed to Cambria, some sixteen miles distant. From here they were taken in wagons to San Luis Obispo, where they struck the stage, some returning north, and some pursuing their journey southward.

The crew numbered thirty-six. There were forty-two passengers, including six ladies and three children, a list of which we give below:

C. J. Arbuckle, E. F. Walker, Rev. A. H. Burton, P. Page, T. C. Hayes, E. F. Taylor, W. Pool, B. Pool, T. Bayer, D. Maguel, W. L. Carroll, R. Kleiner, J. O'Brien, M. Dore, Miss Mary Hollister, Mrs. Dies, Governor Wood and wife, of Illinois, Mrs. Ransom, two daughters and son, J. Holmes, S. J. Lynch, F. Delaty, F. F. Gorman, J. Atkins.

Among the steerage passengers were a number of Chinese fishermen, bound for San Luis Obispo. When the ship struck they made for their boat, which was on deck, into which they huddled, apparently expecting no sympathy or assistance from their Caucasian fellow-passengers, and resolved to stick to the last to their own frail craft. It was with the greatest difficulty that they could be induced to leave it, so that it could be launched. This was done, however, and they were safely got aboard and as safely landed.

We have already referred to the heroic conduct of Captain BOGART, but the record of brave deeds would be imperfect if we failed to speak of the conduct of JAMES LIBBY, a seaman, who twice risked his life in search of blankets for the use of the ladies.

The *Sierra Nevada* was one of the oldest steamers afloat. Her history is an eventful one. She has done long and efficient service, and in the opinion of many ought to have been some time ago withdrawn. We understand that she had no insurance.

Base Ball—Mutuals vs. Atlantics—Defeat of the Former.

Yesterday the home-and-home match between the Mutuals and Atlantics was played on the Union Grounds, and resulted in favor of the latter. A large crowd of spectators witnessed it, regardless of the snow and sleet. The game itself was well contested. All "muffs" were charitably referred to the benumbing of fingers by the cold air. The following is the summary:

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantics	1	2	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	—13
Mutuals	0	3	2	4	0	0	0	1	0	—10

Umpire—Mr. TRACY, of the Eckfords.

This afternoon the Unions and Orientals play on the Union Grounds.

The Eckfords and Atlantics cannot agree on the ground for their home-and-home match.

The Weighmaster's Frauds.

The examination into the case of FRANK WEBB, charging him with complicity in the Weighmaster's frauds alleged against General THOMAS W. EGAN, was resumed before United States Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday. EDWARD WILKES, formerly assistant foreman under EGAN, testified in regard to the pay rolls kept by WEBB, showing that several men's names were placed on them which he (witness) did not have on the time rolls. The case was subsequently adjourned until the 1st prox.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Messrs. A. D. MELLICK & BROTHER yesterday sold the Pillot estate at Orange, N. J. This was a peremptory sale, and a very desirable property. The consequence was an attendance of about 150 and a very respectable party. Although the entertainment was enlivened by a snow squall, it seemed to have no effect upon the bidding, which was extremely spirited, and the competition manifested was quite lively. The house was first sold and brought $59,750.

Mansion and 20 acres	$59,750
2½ acres on Mount Pleasant Turnpike	3,650
2½ acres adjoining	2,350
3 acres on pike corner of Gregory-av	3,975
5 acres on Gregory-av	5,875
5 acres adjoining on the south	4,000
20 acres on Mountain road, adjoining the McClellan property	16,500
5 acres on Northfield road, corner Gregory-av.	8,500
5 acres on Gregory-av., adjoining last	6,000
5 acres on Gregory-av., adjoining last	2,725
3 acres on opposite corner Gregory-av. and Northfield road	5,100
3 acres on same side Gregory-av	4,200
3 1-5 acres corner Northfield road and private road	5,580
2 1-5 acres adjoining on private road	3,300
Total	$131,505

To-day no sales will be made. For the rest of the week the auctioneers will have a rest and an opportunity to prepare for the week to come, which, though it will not be as large in country property as one now closing, yet offers some quite desirable property.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bowery, No. 30, 25x100 Chrystie-st., No. 19, 25x100	$10,000
Boulevard, w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 148th-st., 25x75	3,000
Forsyth-st., w. s., 102.6 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 22.6x97.7, c. c.	2,300
Madison-st., n. s., 60.7 ft. e. of Pike-st., 20x46	10,000
Mercer-st., w. s., 305.2 ft. s. of Amity-st., 10x50	60
Norfolk-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton, 25x100	26,700
West Broadway, No. 91, 20x80 West Broadway, No. 93, 20x76	60,000
6th-st., s. s., 126 ft. e. of Avenue C, h. and l., 19.8x97	13,000
7th-st., s. s., 266 ft. e. of Avenue B, 25x90	20,000
9th-st., s. s., 158 ft. w. of Avenue C, 25x96	22,300
11th-st., n. s., 24 ft. e. of Dry Dock-st., 75x103.3 12th-st., n. s., 228 ft. e. of Avenue C, 50x103.3	20,000
27th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	18,000
30th-st., s. s., 170 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
38th-st., s. s., 480 ft. e. of 9th-av., 20x98.9	12,000
40th-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av., 25x98.9	28,500
44th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.4	5,250
50th-st., n. s., 97.4 ft. e. of 1st-av., 19.4x100.5	[illegible]
52d-st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of 6th-av., 20.6x100.5	32,000
94th-st., n. s., 296.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20.5x102.2	15,500
112th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100.10, ½ share	2,000
121st-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., 100x100.11	8,800
1st-av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 28th-st., 24.8x100	13,750
8th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 124th-st., 19.6x90	25,000
5th-av., [illegible]	60,000
[illegible] between 76th and 77th sts., 204.4x [illegible] blocks [illegible]	40,000
6th-av., e. s., between 138th and 139th sts., 199.10x210 6th-av. and 138th-st., s. e. corner, 149.11x100 138th-st., n. s., 86 ft. e. of 6th-av., 475x99.11	20,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., 82.10 ft. s. of York-st., No. 76, h. and l., 21x86.4	$6,500
Broadway, n. s., 61.6 ft. e. of 2d-st., h. and l., 20x69.9	10,000
Carroll-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100	3,500
Guernsey-st., w. s., 500 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	700
Lorrimer-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Devoe-st., 25x18x7x57x22.6x146.6x49.1x10.10x25x20x79.9, (f. c.)	8,000
Newell-st., w. s., 175 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	800
Newell-st., w. s., 300 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 25x100	980
Suydam-st., n. s., 111.7 ft. w. of Central-av., h. and l., 25x95, (half share)	500
South 2d-st., s. s., 137.6 ft. e. of 10th-st., h. and l., 37.6x120	3,300
Bay-av., s. w. s., about 534 ft. n. w. of Gravesend to Flatlands Road, 100x100	300
Division-av., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Butler-av., —x36.6x25, extending to Brooklyn and Jamaica road	775
Schenck-av., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 25x22.6	10
Willoughby and Vanderbilt-av., n. w. cor., 124.7x40x116.5x40.10	6,250

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, s. s., between Gwinnett and Walton sts., 5½ years, per year	$360
Carroll Park, No. 8, 5 years, per year	1,400
Putnam-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Ryerson-st., 5 years, per year	500

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

West-av., e. s., lot No. 24, block No. 69, 25x100	$1,000
East 4th-st., n. s., lot No. 39, block No. 49, 25x100	50

Oyster Bay.

Woodland, adjoining Jos. Storrs', 14 acres	$1,450

Woodside.

2d-st., e. s., lot No. 393, 25x100	$300
7th-st., w. s., lot No. 92, 25x100	300

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Findlay-place, s. s., 400 ft. e. of Central-av., 100x200	$5,000
134th-st., n. s., 206 ft. e. of Alexander-av., 25x100	5,100
146th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Willis-av., 25x100	500

White Plains.

Grove-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Railroad-av., 100x100	$1,900

Yonkers.

Woodworth-av., w. s., 150 ft. n. of Lamartine-av., 50x100	$1,925

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bedford-st., w. s., 225 ft. h. of Springfield-av., 30x100	$800
Boyd-st., w. s., 250 ft. s. of Kinney-st., 25x100	2,160
Bowery and Mott sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	2,000
Bowery and Mott sts., n. w. corner, 100x100	4,300

Clinton.

Union-av., n. w. s., indefinite, 100 ft. front	$1,800
Elizabeth-st. to Newark turnpike, e. s., 6 2-100 acres	6,200

Milburn.

Stern property, 32¼ acres	$4,000

Woodside.

Ashman-st., e. s., 166 ft. s. of Birds-av., 55x150	$710

East Orange.

Carlton-st., n. e. s., indefinite, 50 ft. front	$1,500
Carlton and Prospect sts., n. e. corner, 65x108	2,100
Mulford-st., e. s., indefinite, 50x102	600
Mulford-st., w. s., indefinite, 100x104	1,000

Montclair.

Grant-st., centre line, 2 20-100 acres	$6,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
at a great bargain,
A VALUABLE HOTEL PROPERTY
ON WEST-ST., NEAR FULTON.

A great opportunity for investment, either for mercantile or hotel purposes.

Inquire of HOMER MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway—A four-story brown-stone house, 25x70 feet, with two-story back building; the house is well and substantially built, and is in fine order throughout; lot full depth. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 42D-ST., A THREE-story and basement high-stoop brick house, with all modern improvements, in perfect order; possession immediately. Price, $14,000; terms, $4,000 cash. Apply to H. S. HOLBOROW, No. 586 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT MILBURN HILL, N. J., one hour from City, a new French-roof house; 13 rooms; modern conveniences and two acres; three minutes from station. Address F., Box No. 443 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A VAL-uable down-town store property for sale very low for cash or exchange for other property; title perfect. Address C. A. WOOD, M. D., No. 25 Waverley-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine-st., call attention to their descriptive lists of New-Jersey property just issued, in which may be found every variety of desirable building lots as well as improved and eligible homesteads to suit the means of all buyers. These books are handsomely illustrated and contain the time tables and commutation rates of all New-Jersey railroads leading to the City, and are furnished free of charge.

ORANGE, N. J.—RESIDENCE, EVERY modern convenience; three acres, under highest cultivation; stable, carriage, cow and hen houses; cold grapery, stocked; a quantity of fruit and shade trees; two hydraulic rams, supplying house and fountain. Will exchange. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, Orange Real Estate Agents.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE IN PART—A modern two-story and extension dwelling, (fifteen rooms,) carriage house, &c., with twelve lots, only five minutes from Glendale depot; terms easy. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 684 LEXINGTON-AV., A handsome four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts.; is in complete order, and has all the modern improvements; can be seen at any time without permit. For terms apply to
B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT IN POUGHKEEPSIE—A well-furnished house, pleasantly situated; rent moderate. Apply to CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to Mr. FRANCIS K. STEVENS, No. 265 Mill-st., Poughkeepsie.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE—THE handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, in perfect order, No. 158 West 45th-st. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—A HANDSOME MARBLE STORE, new, five stories, basement and cellar, 26x85, all improvements, No. 27 Great Jones-st., near Broadway. Wholesale firms contemplating a move will do well to see this store, as it will be let whole or in part at a very low rent. Apply to A. BRAITEAU & CO., No. 24 Bond-st. Agents take notice.

TO LET—THREE SPACIOUS STORES IN the new building of the New-York Dispensary, corner Centre and White sts. Also, the cellar and a fine, well-lighted upper floor. Apply at the office in the building, or to
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Treasurer,
No. 62 South-st., City.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, a desirable property on Broadway, facing Union-square, north side, with immediate possession. For further particulars and terms apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

BROOKLYN HOUSE WANTED.— Must be full size, four stories, and in good order; in exchange for house in West 34th-st., New-York. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company.

STABLE.—WANTED TO HIRE PART OF A stable, for three horses and two light carriages, in vicinity of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Reply, stating rent, location, C., Box No. 3,645 Post Office.

DRY GOODS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
AT IMMENSE REDUCTIONS.
J. R. TERRY,
No. 19 Union-square.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS, BONNETS AND FURS at half price others charge. Old furs repaired. Children's hats; elegant bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway, up stairs, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The best assortment in this City.
Our own manufacture. Warranted.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

WM. H. WOGLOM & READING, STA-tioners, Blank Book Manufacturers and Job Printers, No. 345 Greenwich-st., between Barclay and Robinson sts. A large assortment of first-class second hand books and stationery constantly on hand.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A CLOSE CARRIAGE, IN GOOD order, made by Lawrence & Co. Can be seen at private stable, No. 14 East 28th-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
THURSDAY, Oct. 28,
at 1½ P. M.,
on the premises,
PEREMPTORY SALE
of the elegant and well-known estate of
A. P. PILLOT, Esq.,
at
ORANGE, N. J.

This property has long been known as one of the most elegant in the vicinity of New-York; it comprises 140 acres, situated one mile from the North Orange Station, on the slope of the famous Orange Mountain, in the immediate vicinity of the handsome residences of Dr. Marcy, General McClellan, George Hecker, Francis Tomes, and many other prominent New-York gentlemen.

THE LOCATION IS UNSURPASSED.

From any part of the property most magnificent and extended views are obtained, acknowledged to be among the finest in the United States, embracing the lovely Orange Valley, Newark, New-York City and Bay and the Narrows, and all the intervening country.

The property has been improved for the past 30 years, and is in fine condition, with a surface well diversified, embracing deep ravines, brooks of the purest spring water, and magnificent trees.

The mansion is very spacious, 70x90, and contains over thirty rooms, and is peculiarly adapted for a Summer hotel, an institution, or a home for gentlemen of taste; it is perfect in all its appointments, having every modern convenience.

The grounds about the house are beautifully improved, and have been well cared for; drives and walks, beautiful lawns, lakes, fountains and cascades, rustic bridges, ornamental trees and shrubs, a large stable and coachhouse, hothouses, graperies, &c. Spring water from the mountain top is thrown over all parts of the grounds; everything pertaining to the house and grounds is of the most substantial description.

The famous orange iron and sulphur spring is near the mansion and will be sold with it.

THE PROPERTY IS TO BE ABSOLUTELY SOLD,
DIVIDED INTO
ATTRACTIVE VILLA SITES
OF FROM
ONE TO FIVE ACRES.

The residence will be sold with 15 acres of land.

This is a rare opportunity to buy elegant property in small parcels.

For passes and maps apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARMORY AND OTHER GROUNDS AT HARPER'S FERRY, WEST VA., AND VICINITY.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 25, 1869.

In pursuance of the act approved Dec. 15, 1868, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the property of the United States at Harper's Ferry, West Va., and vicinity, will be sold by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1869, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. and continuing from day to day until all is sold.

The value of this property for manufacturing purposes is too well known to render it necessary to describe it herein, but a description of the same is being prepared, and will be sent to persons who may wish it, as soon as it is printed, upon their applying by letter to this office.

The property will be sold in lots. The first will include the Musket Factory, embracing a strip of land running to the western boundary, on the Potomac, the Armory Canal, and water power of the river. The walls of two large buildings are standing on this ground, and the foundations of several others; and the water wheels, with gearing, and the flumes are in almost perfect order. Three of them are turbines, of the most approved kind, and the others are mostly cast iron with wooden buckets.

The second will be the site of the Rifle Factory and water power on the Shenandoah, the buildings upon which have been destroyed, but the canal is in good order.

The third will be the Shenandoah Ferry, with a tract of 68 acres of land on the south, and a lot on the Harper's Ferry shore opposite.

The fourth will be the perpetual right to cut and remove wood from a tract of 1,395 acres mountain land across the Shenandoah.

The fifth will be the right to dig iron ore from a tract of about 1,400 acres of land known as Friend's Ore Bank, acquired by deed from Henry Lee and others.

The remainder, consisting of houses and lots in the town, will be sold lot by lot.

The Government will convey to the purchasers, after payment shall have been made in full, all its right and title to the property, which is believed to be perfect in every case.

The terms of sale, prescribed by law, are a credit of one and two years, the purchasers to give bond and security for the payment of the purchase money; and these terms must be complied with within ten days after the sale.

A map, showing the metes and bounds of the Harper's Ferry property, will be exhibited at the time of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw any or all lots offered, if the bids are not satisfactory.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

Persons who purchased lots in 1852, and have not fully paid for them, are notified that if they pay what is due before the day of sale, the lots will be deeded to them, otherwise they will be resold.

A. B. DYER,
Brevet Major-General, Chief Ordnance.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. L. LEFFERTS, ESQ., REFEREE.—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON PROSPECT PARK, JORALEMON-ST., GRACE-COURT AND BERGEN-ST., BROOKLYN; FLATBUSH TURNPIKE, VERNON-AV., LOTT AND PROSPECT STS., FLATBUSH; BEING A PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Phœnix Building, No. 16 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn:

PROSPECT PARK.—Valuable plot, comprising over twelve lots, and having a front of 316 feet on the Park, adjoining the land of John A. Willink, deceased.

JORALEMON-ST.—Four lots, with the frame dwellings and brick stables thereon, situate on the north side of Joralemon-st., 120.8 feet westerly from Clinton-st., each lot being 25 by about 117 feet, with right of alley in the rear. Also, small gore adjoining one of said lots on rear, and fronting on alley.

GRACE-COURT.—One lot on the northerly side of Grace-court, 402 feet westerly from Hicks-st., 30x80 feet.

BERGEN-ST.—Eight lots and gores on the southerly side of Bergen-st., between Carlton and Vanderbilt avs., together having a frontage of 201.9 feet on Bergen-st.

FLATBUSH.

FLATBUSH TURNPIKE.—Plot of ground, containing about sixty-five city lots, bounded by Flatbush turnpike, Vernon-av. and Lott-st. These lots will be sold in parcels. There is in the plot corner of Flatbush turnpike and Vernon-av., a LARGE AND HANDSOME TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOTEL AND EXCELLENT OUTBUILDINGS.

PROSPECT-ST.—Small lot, 16x33 feet, easterly side of Prospect-st., 150 feet from Union-st.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York; A. & J. Z. Lott, attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF
VALUABLE TIMBER AND FARM LANDS,
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT,
Under the direction of J. L. Lefferts, Referee.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., ON THURSDAY, NOV. 4,
AT 12 O'CLOCK,
AT THE COURT HOUSE, POUGHKEEPSIE,
BEING PART OF THE ESTATE OF ELIZABETH LUDLOW,

819 acres of farm and timber lands, situated about two miles from Bangall Station, on Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, consisting of chestnut, oak and maple of the best quality. Also, at same time and place, 24 lots in the City of Poughkeepsie.

Book maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3,
at 12 o'clock, at the
TRUSTEES' HALL,
Fulton-st., near Perrot-av.,
ASTORIA, L. I.
ABSOLUTE SALE, WITHOUT LIMIT OR RESERVATION, RAIN OR SHINE,
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
OF THE VILLAGE OF ASTORIA, OF
SIXTY ONE VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS,

finely located within two blocks of the Hunter's Point and Astoria Horse Car Railroad; five minutes' walk from steamboat landing; ten minutes' walk from the ferry to 92d-st., New-York. Situate in the heart of the

VILLAGE OF ASTORIA,

on high ground, commanding magnificent views of New-York City and surrounding country, and in the immediate vicinity where splendid improvements are now being made. Accessible by railroad, Harlem boat, and ferry to 92d-st., New-York.

This property, located in one of the most thriving villages on Long Island, and of such convenient access from New-York and Brooklyn by railroad, ferry and steamboat, (being only a few minutes from either City,) will be sold to the highest bidder, regardless of price and on easy terms.

Maps and full particulars are now ready at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE.—IN PARTI-tion.—JOSEPH MCGUIRE, auctioneer, will sell by auction on MONDAY, Nov. 1, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,

The valuable houses and lots known as Nos. 134 and 136 Spring-st., and No. 90 Wooster-st.

Maps at the auctioneer's office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—AT ST. PAUL, MINN., THE branch house of M. M. Leahy & Co., of Milwaukee, Wis. The concern is doing a large and lucrative business, which is rapidly increasing. There is on hand a new and complete stock of steam and gas fitters' and plumbers' supplies. The cause of selling is the ill health of the managing partner. For particulars apply to M. M. LEAHY & CO., Milwaukee, Wis., or to A. S. CAMERON & CO., foot of East 23d-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 362 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 362 Bowery.

WANTED—A PARTY OF INFLUENCE AND means to purchase an interest in an important and lucrative invention; a large margin can be realized, and the investment repaid in a short time. E. E. ROBERTS & CO., No. 15 Wall-street.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MAN-tels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost, to reduce stock, before removing to his new factory.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR Seven per Cent.
SINKING FUND BONDS,
AMOUNTING TO
$1,500,000
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
FEB. 1, AND AUG. 1, IN NEW-YORK.

These Bonds are amply secured upon the Railway from New-York State line near Waverley to Lake Ontario, at Fair Haven, a part of which is completed, and the rest is under construction.

$2,000,000

Has been already expended on the works. It is a First Mortgage upon the entire Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchises of this First-Class Railway, which by the 1st of January will be in

Successful Operation for 70 Miles,

That Section from Owego to Auburn is one of the richest farming districts in Western New-York.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a

SINKING FUND

Of 1 per cent. per annum from the net earnings of the Company to be placed in the hands of Trustees for accumulation and for the liquidation of the debt thus created.

The avails of the Bonds now offered for sale will be devoted to the construction of the Road from Owego to the State line, to the completion of the Road from Auburn north to Lake Ontario, to the erection of necessary buildings, and to the purchase of additional Rolling Stock for the proper equipment of the Road.

The Avails of the Bonds will be Ample
to Complete and Thoroughly
Equip the Entire Line.
THE BONDS HAVE
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
From Aug. 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT.
Semi-annually, on Feb. 1 and Aug. 1.
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF THE LOAN HAVE ALREADY BEEN NEGOTIATED.

The undersigned now offer the balance of

$1,100,000

At 87½ and Accrued Interest.

At their present price they will pay nearly NINE PER CENT.

Pamphlets and maps, giving full information, will be sent on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

A. V. B. VAN DYCK,
STOCK, BOND AND GOLD BROKER,
No. 30 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT. CITY AND town bonds, in State of Illinois; first-class securities, of undoubted character, below par.

Real valuation of property, $9,186,000.

Whole indebtedness of towns only $203,000.

Also, New-York City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, Insurance, Bank and Gaslight Stocks, and a large riety of other stocks and bonds for profitable investments, at low rates, for sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.

Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.

Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 23, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Please to take notice that a meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be held at the office of said Company, No. 470 West 30th-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the first day of November, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to which meeting will be submitted an agreement entered into between the Directors of said Company and those of the New-York Central Railroad Company, for the consolidation of said companies and railroads, and a vote by ballot taken thereat, for the adoption or rejection of the same. By order of the Board of Directors.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE sinking fund bonds of the Company have this day designated the following for redemption: Nos. 761, 762, 765, 792, 799, 800, 801, 810 of $1,000 each, and Nos. 49, 52, 62 and 71 of $500 each. The bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid at this office on presentation. Interest will cease after the 1st of November next.
J. B. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND PORT MOR-RIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of November until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE EQUIPMENT BONDS OF THIS Company due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office, less interest at seven per cent. for the unexpired time.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 22, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, PROX., on the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Montgomery and West Point Railroad will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

$235,000 TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO suit, on first-class City property. Apply to B. F. COOK, No. 179 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 19 and 20.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	118¾	119¼	5-20 Coupon, '67	116¾	116⅛
Coupon, 1881	118¾	119¼	5-20 Coupon, '68	116¾	116⅛
5-20 Regis., 1862	113¾	113¾	10-40 Regis.	107¾	107⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	119¾	119¾	10-40 Coupon	107¾	108
5-20 Coupon, '64	117¾	118¼	Gold	128¾	129
5-20 Coupon, '65	118¾	119	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107¾	107⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	116¾	116¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of

GOVERNMENT BONDS

and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

LOST OR STOLEN.

In Boston, Mass., on or about Sept. 1, 1864, CERTIFICATE NO. 27,438, dated Oct. 23, 1863, for five shares of the stock of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, and CERTIFICATE dated Oct. 22, 1863, for five shares of the tock of the Bank of the Republic in New-York, both in the name of Geo. W. Baldwin.

Transfer of the above has been stopped, and new certificates applied for.
BALDWIN & WEEKS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 1st of November next, at 12 o'clock.

The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.
WILLIAM H. FLEMING, Secretary.

PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER Cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUM-bus and Indianapolis Central Railway Second Mortgage Bonds, and of the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad Sinking Fund Bonds, due Nov. 1, will be paid, less Government tax, by the St. Nicholas National Bank.
B. E. SMITH, President.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Oct. 26, 1869.

COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 20, 1869.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1869, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad Company, will be paid, less United States tax, on presentation at the banking house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 26 Nassau-st., on and after that date.
CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

OFFICE OF CEDAR FALLS & MINNESOTA R. R. CO.,
NO. 41 CEDAR-ST., CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due 30th of October, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Company on and after that date, less Government tax.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE,
LANSING, Oct. 25, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1869, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

HANNIBAL AND NAPLES FIRST Mortgage Bonds.—The November interest on the Hannibal and Naples First Mortgage Bonds will be paid at our office No. 19 William-st.
A. B. BAYLIS & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON SATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.:

A LARGE AND FINE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, BEDROOM, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, VELVET, BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CUTLERY, &c., &c.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
SEVERAL ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FRAME PIANOS.
ALSO, SIX VELOCIPEDES, IN GOOD ORDER.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. ON SATURDAY, OCT. 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOM NOS. 95 CHAMBERS AND 77 READE STS.:

SUPERB OAK AND IRON-BOUND CHEST OF SILVER PLATE ON NICKEL, DESIGNED AND MADE FOR A GENTLEMAN'S OWN USE REGARDLESS OF COST, BY FIELD & CO., NO. 28 CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, AND HAVE NEVER BEEN USED. CONSISTING OF COMPLETE SERVICE FOR DINNER AND DESSERT OF FIFTY-FOUR PIECES—THE FINEST IN THIS COUNTRY. COST $2,000 GOLD. CAN BE SEEN DAY BEFORE SALE.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

COMMERCIAL SALESROOM NO. 8 Cortlandt-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.

BARKER & THEALL will sell by auction, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 11 o'clock, at No. 12 Lexington-av.,

LATE THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. DANIEL WEBSTER,

all the parlor, bedroom and dining room furniture, mirrors, carpets, &c., among which may be found many historical relics.

Catalogues and full particulars in time.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CHROMOS AND ENGRAVINGS AT AUCTION.—SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7 o'clock, sale of a fine collection of chromos, engravings, &c., all nicely framed. Catalogues ready. Pictures on exhibition day and evening.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3 and 4, at 7 o'clock, an elegant private library. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
200 kegs Holland Herring.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., at Brooklyn Navy Yard, by order of Rear-Admiral S. W. Godon, Commandant, about 1,400 tons scrap iron.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION
AT CORDOVA,
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

All parties desiring information in regard to this Exhibition will please apply to either of the following: His Excellency Manuel R. Garcia, Argentine Minister, Washington; Edward F. Davison, Argentine Consul-General, New-York; Belisario Roldan, Special Agent of the Central Committee, at the Consul-General's office, New-York, or to the Argentine Consuls at Savannah, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston or Portland.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. —The undersigned hereby caution all persons against buying of or selling goods to A. W. Andrews, for or on our behalf, as he is no longer authorized to buy or sell for us anything whatever.
A. S. CAMERON & CO.,
foot of 23d-st., East River.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1869.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL THOUSAND YARDS of stone, suitable for filling bulkheads, &c., delivered on pier near Harlem Railroad bridge. Inquire of CHURCH & GATES & CO., lumber dealers, Mott Haven, Westchester County, N. Y.

WANTED—TWENTY BALES OF CANTON plait wanted in bond. State price, &c., to Ma GEORGE, care of Robert McKinney, 411 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Coupons of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company due Nov. 1 next, 1869, will, if desired, be cashed in Gold, Free of Government Tax, at the Banking Office of Messrs. Tanner & Co., No. 49 Wall-st., New-York, less the rebate at the rate of 5 Per Cent. per annum in Gold from the time of presentation until Nov. 1 next.

L. M. LAWSON,
President.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, E. BROADWAY AND BATTERY R. R. CO., E. 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared their usual quarterly dividend, free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st November next, at the office of the Company. Transfer books will close 20th instant, until 2d November.
WM. WHITE, President.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 15, 1869, has this day been declared. The books of the Company, for the transfer of stock, will be closed from Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE RUTLAND MARBLE COMPANY,
NO. 48 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared out of the earnings of this Company, payable on and after Nov. 1, 1869, to the stockholders of record on the 28th October. The transfer books will be closed Oct. 28, and reopened Nov. 2.
A. SMEDBERG, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all taxes has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 2d November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from all taxes, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has been declared by this bank, free from all taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NO. 122 BOWERY, (ORIENTAL BANK,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1869.

A TEN (10) PER CENT. QUARTERLY Dividend has this day been declared payable on the 1st of November.
W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank, free of all taxes, has been declared, payable on the 1st day of November next.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1869.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an extra Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st day of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM NOV. 1.
CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1, will draw interest from Nov. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 8th day of October, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. LEONARD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York; JOHN N. LEONARD, of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and JAMES B. EDWARDS, of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of George D. Leonard; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of either of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD HELLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given, that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Heller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitioner should not be granted.—Oct. 11, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o15-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN JACOBS, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Jacobs, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketcham, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 33 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o22-law3wF*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS R. PERRY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Thomas R. Perry, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of November, 1869, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 21st day of October, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
o22-law3wF*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York—In the matter of WILLARD & MILLWARD, bankrupts—In Bankruptcy.—Before H. W. Allen, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Willard and Joseph Millward, of the firm of Willard & Millward, of New-York City and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of October, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
o22-law3wF*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the widening and straightening of Broadway, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street; and also the making of that part of Broadway, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, and that part between Forty-second and Forty-seventh streets, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that, in compliance with the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the City of New-York, and to carry the alterations into effect," passed May 17, 1869, three-fifths being present, they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held before the Honorable Albert Cardozo, Justice, in Room No. 13, second story, in the new Court House, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Broadway to the width of one hundred feet, and the straightening of the same, between Thirty-fourth-street and Fifty-ninth-street, and also the making of that part of Broadway between Thirty-second-street and Thirty-fifth-street, and between Forty-second-street and Forty-seventh-street, of a greater width than one hundred feet, in the City of New-York, in the manner provided by said act of said Legislature.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1869.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON SUNDAY IN EITHER AMITY-ST., 8th-st., Greenwich or 7th avs., a black morocco MONEY POUCH or WALLET, containing $24 or $30; a liberal reward will be paid by the owner, Miss QUINN, No. 211 Sullivan-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Classical, Commercial, English, French and German, No. 40 Washington-square, (south,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal. Fits pupils of all ages for Business or College on reasonable terms.

For references, terms, &c., see circulars to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

Students admitted at any time to the classes for which they are prepared. Extra branches optional.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 212 AND 214 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., reopens in its Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NO. 34 WEST 32D-ST.
Rev. DR. GARDNER, } Principals.
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER,

DR. F. BERTHET'S FRENCH, English and Classical School commences its fifteenth year on Sept. 20, at 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. Circulars at Lockwood's, 812 Broadway.

"ACCORDING TO GOLDSMITH" has become a proverb. Young men, you are wanted this week at GOLDSMITH'S College, Booth's building, 6th-av. and 23d-st. Circulars.

"HOME CLASS."

A lady fully qualified, (and at present engaged in one of the first institutes in this City,) intending to form a home class on the 2d of November next, for the study of literature and history, is desirous of obtaining a few more pupils. Unexceptionable references given. Applicants will please address M., Box No. 268 New-York Post Office.

EUROPEAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 110 East 12th-st., near 4th-av.
Modeled after the most celebrated
FOREIGN CONSERVATORIES.

Eminent instructors engaged for the several departments. Rapid progress guaranteed. Send for circular.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av.—106th year.

English, classical and primary departments; French, German, Drawing; pupils prepared for any college in the country; charge from the date of entrance; corps of thorough teachers. B. H. CAMPBELL, A.B., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES; Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 6, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
French and English Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Was reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 21.
Address, personally or by letter, as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, reopened same date, at No. 68 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 23d September. Circulars sent on request.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.

The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of November.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hull, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" NOW open. Boarding and Day School for girls, 66 W. 36th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, No. 1,400 Broadway, corner 39th-st. For admission to either apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 66 W. 36th-st.

PREPARATORY FRENCH AND ENG-lish day school for little boys. Mrs. PARROTT, assisted by professors, continues to receive her pupils at No. 50 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. Circulars at Lockwood's.

AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN OF experience in travel abroad, about going to Europe for some months, would take charge of one or more young gentlemen to travel with him. Address immediately REVEREND R., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 23. For circulars apply as above.

ADDRESS REV. T. HANLON, D.D., Pennington, N. J., for details of first-class boarding school. Total cost per year, $210. Pupils received at any time.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 23d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 638 6th-av., near 37th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

SOUTH ORANGE PRIORY, N. J.— French and English boarding and day school. Address Miss GALE.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS M. C. ARBUCKLE'S SELECT class for little girls, now open at No. 260 West 36th-st.

LEGGETT, WM. H.—SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, next to 30th-st. SEPT. 20.

LEGGETT, MISS M. W.—SCHOOL FOR children, No. 124 East 10th-st., Sept. 20.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened Sept. 21.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

MEDICAL.

$20,000 IN GOLD CANNOT PUR-chase the recipes of Dr. HUNTER'S Remedies, with which he cures old chronic cases of private diseases, such as mercurial or syphilitic rheumatism, ulcers in the throat, nose, or any other part of the human system; secondary, tertiary or hereditary syphilis, gleet, strictures, fistula, impotence. Although he can cure venereal disease, however virulent, he will agree to "make no charge if unsuccessful," but must be insured his fee when he effects the cure. Physicians instructed and supplied as usual. Dr. HUNTER, No. 58 Bond-st., late of and nearly forty years at No. 3 Division-st.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPO-tence, resulting from the follies of youth, of other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last forty years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. H. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "Medical Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

A CURE FOR COUGHS AND CONSUMPTION. —Dr. WHITE, No. 30 West 24th-st., devotes his attention exclusively to Lung diseases. Consultation free. Hours 10 to 3.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE..SATURDAY, Oct. 30
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT..SATURDAY, Nov. 13
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Nov. 27
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Dec. 11

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER PEREIRE, FOR BREST AND Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 30th October, at 1 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at noon.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Nov. 3	Malta, Thursday, Nov. 18
Palmyra, Thursday, Nov. 4	Russia, Wednesday, Nov. 24
Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 10	Tarifa, Thursday, Nov. 25
Aleppo, Thursday, Nov. 11	Samaria, Wednes'y, Dec. 1
China, Wednesday, Nov. 17	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 2

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.............................$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Oct. 30, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,)
Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.............Saturday, Nov. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 13, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.........Oct. 30	IOWA..................Nov. 20
INDIA.............Nov. 6	BRITANNIA.........Nov. 27
CAMBRIA.........Nov. 13	COLUMBIA..........Dec. 4

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $60 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA.......3,012 tons........Nov. 3, at 2½ P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons........Nov. 10, at 11 A. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons........Nov. 17, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN..2,965 tons........Nov. 24, at 9½ A. M.
IDAHO..........3,132 tons........Dec. 1, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA...2,965 tons........Dec. 8, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE...............................(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.................................(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, FORBES, Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.
VIRGINIA, THOMAS, Saturday, Nov. 6, 7½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager,

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS,
(Via Nassau,)..Nov. 4
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE...................Nov. 11
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE.........................Nov. 18

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Nov. 10.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, Nov. 25.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$140 to $180.	$65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST AND 16TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday; then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

NOV. 1—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Captain FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY received until 4 P. M. on SATURDAY, Oct. 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY,

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

LEO, Captain DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Nov. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY,

On SATURDAY, Oct. 30, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has superior passage accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.,
or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. CROMWELL......CLAPP......Saturday, Oct. 30
CORTES...............NELSON....Saturday, Nov. 6

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, C. RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 4th November, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Price of passage reduced to $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 11th November.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class sidewheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

The LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River. C. H. MALLORY & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT SERvants, with excellent City references, situations in one family in the City or country; one as cook in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; will do the coarse washing; the other as regular waitress and thorough chambermaid; wages $16 and $12. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan woman as seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; would assist in housekeeping, take care of an invalid, or make herself generally useful in a family; good reference given. Address RUTH HALL, Jersey City Post Office, N. J.

WANTED—BY TWO COLORED WOMEN, sisters, situations in a private family; a Friend's family preferred; one as cook, the other as laundress, or chambermaid or waitress; good reference given if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 120 Lorimer-st., between Remsen and Wyckoff-sts., Williamsburg.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent laundress; understands French fluting, all kinds of ladies' finery and gentlemen's linens thoroughly; understands her business; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; a good baker of bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress by a respectable Protestant girl in a private family; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; is a good shirt maker; good City references. Call for two days at No. 8 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family; is a good cook and baker, and is willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 220 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, with good reference; can take charge of an infant from its birth, with or without a bottle, or would take charge of an invalid. Can be seen at No. 414 Lexington-av., corner of 43d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as waitress or chambermaid; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 333 East 26th-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; one who understands her business thoroughly, and is willing and obliging; the best of City reference from her last place. Call this day at No. 255 West 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as seamstress or chambermaid; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has six years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 11 East 19th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, going out by the day, a few more engagements; cuts and trims in all the latest styles. Address for one week No. 414 7th-av., near 33d-st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to do plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class waitress; has no objection to assist with chamberwork if required; has the best of City reference of ten years from her last place. Call for two days at No. 115 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 326 East 25th-st., fourth floor; ring the bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent young Protestant woman to take care of growing children; can operate on Grover & Baker's and Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines. Call at 101 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging; the best of reference can be had from her last place. Call at No. 6 West 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as nurse and to assist with the chamberwork. Can be seen for two days at No. 141 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 344 West 36th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress or first-class waitress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 342 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as good cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 590 3d-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A steady, honest woman, who is willing and obliging; five years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 817 6th-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately from Ireland, a situation as chambermaid or to take care of children; is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 604 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A LADY, TO FIND A SITuation for an experienced and trustworthy infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of a child from its birth. Apply at No. 53 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; is a good baker and understands all kinds of soups and jellies; good City reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD chambermaid and laundress; has City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 339 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress; unexceptionable City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as waitress; understands waiting in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMberwork and fine washing; good City reference. Call at No. 106 West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands French fluting; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th-st., near 9th-av.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman, recently arrived from Ireland, to do the general housework of a small private family. Can be seen at No. 406 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 7 West 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid or to assist with children; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 44 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress; has eight years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 295½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl in a private family to do general housework; good City reference. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; good reference. Call or address at No. 137 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman, a situation as laundress; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 418 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Scotch woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook; good City reference. No. 250 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman as first-class cook; good bread and pastry baker; good City references from last employer. Call at 130 West 20th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A HOME FOR A GIRL 12 YEARS of age, where she can make herself useful, for her board and clothes. Address J. F. C., Box No. 188 *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as first-class laundress. Call at No. 338 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 First-st., cor. Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; has one of her own; has good references. Call at No. 449 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGH DRESSmaker, engagements by the day or week, or would do work at her own home, at reasonable prices; would take a permanent situation where she would be treated as one of the family; highest references. Address A. B., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would do light chamberwork or go out by the day; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 295½ 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as seamstress by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's clothes; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call or address for two days at No. 120 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as chambermaid; is fully competent, willing and obliging; capable of waiting or assisting with the washing if necessary; two years' best City reference. Call at No. 817 6th-av., near 46th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation to cook, wash and iron in a small private family; has the best City reference from where she has lived four years. Call for two days at No. 405 East 17th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGlish Protestant young woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth; is a good plain seamstress; has the best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE German girl a situation as nurse or waitress, in a small private American family; best of City reference from last place. Call at or address No. 326 West 38th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as excellent chambermaid or waitress, or to do chamberwork and waiting, in a small family; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 151 East 32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG WOman, a situation as cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, good bread and biscuit maker, and thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 333 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is a neat, respectful and economizing servant; is an excellent washer and ironer; best references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION (CITY OR COUNtry) for a capable, well-recommended servant as cook and first-class washer and ironer, or general housework; will be found a neat, efficient servant. Apply at 15 Court-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as housekeeper, (has had long experience,) either in private family, hotel or boarding house; the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or do washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 549 7th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress: has eight years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 549 7th-av., near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 412 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced Protestant woman as cook; no objection to assist in washing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 414 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUation as laundress; would be willing to assist at cooking; good reference given. Call at No. 737 9th-av., corner of 50th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best of reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 308 West 21st-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, a situation in a private family; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 222 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR family sewing by the day, week or month; has her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine, if required. Call at No. 225 East 42d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable married woman, Protestant, as wet nurse. Apply for two days at No. 208 East 45th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man, a situation as coachman; is a very good gardener, understands the care of horses thoroughly, in every respect is sober, honest, steady and obliging, as will be seen by his recommendation from his employers the last three years; can be seen in the City. Address J. H., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY landed from the old country, a situation as coachman or stableman; is willing to do anything that is required; has taken care of horses since he was ten years old; no objection to go to the country. Address T. W., No. 331 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, SINGLE, A situation as first-class gardener; can produce the best of reference as to ability in the management of vegetable and flower garden, grapery, greenhouse, &c. Address A. McL., with B. Loder, Esq., Rye, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, RESPECTAble man, a situation as coachman and gardener; willing to make himself generally useful; good recommendations. For reference apply at No. 4 Dey-st., Office No. 2.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (PROTestant,) aged 34 years, married, no family, a situation to take charge of a gentleman's farm; first-class farmer and gardener; his wife to take charge of dairy and poultry. Address W. B., care of his present employer, Judge NEWTON, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, A situation as groom or coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses; has the best of reference from his last employer. Call on or address H. F., No. 11 East 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single Englishman; understands his business; is willing and obliging; can milk and be generally useful; City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, or as first-class waiter in a clubhouse or hotel; thoroughly understands his business; good City reference. Address or apply to W. E., No. 102 West 24th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, sober, young, single man as coachman and gardener; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; prefers a country place; good reference, if required. Address E. W., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom; can milk and assist in gardening, and willing to make himself useful; first-class reference given; prefers the country. Address P. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as first-class waiter; good City references; unmarried and a Protestant. Inquire for two days at Campbell's grocery store, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address B. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter by a Protestant young man; has first-class City references. Call for two days at grocery store, corner 29th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom and as general servant; has best of reference from last place. Address C. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly-competent man; will be generally useful; can give the best City reference. Address K, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business in both branches; good City reference. Address S. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO take care of road horses; understands the care of trotting horses perfectly, as his reference will certify. Call or address J. K., No. 114 West 18th-st. stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private gentleman's family; has first-class six years' City reference. Address A. B. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, or No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a competent single man; strictly temperate; good City references. Call or address No. 77 Lexington-av., corner of 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE DANE, (Protestant,) a situation as coachman; is well recommended and thoroughly competent. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUation as watchman; can give good security. Address CREAL, Box No. 100 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR COLORED coachman. Apply at No. 119 Maiden-lane.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A PLACE as waiter in a private family; has good reference; no objection to the country. Address B., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

IRON WORKS.

CHURCH ST. EXTENSION.

Builders and those designing to build are invited to examine our new style of iron fronts with brick backing, at a slight advance in cost of a Philadelphia brick front. See fronts No. 25 Chatham-st., also block on 1st-av., between 53d and 54th sts.
J. L. JACKSON & BROTHER,
Iron Works, 28th-st., 2d-av. and 29th-st.
Every description of iron work for buildings.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.

This pure

BRANDY

is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes, and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 66 Broad-st.,
New-York.

A ... West 42d-st., ... floor, singly or en suite, to a family ... rooms are furnished ... with or without board ... newly furnished, with every convenience. Those wishing the style of a private house, can address A. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ROOMS—5TH-AV. AND 9TH-ST., OPPOSITE Brevoort House; a few rooms, including one elegant suite on parlor floor, and one on second floor, may be had; none need apply save those desiring superior accommodations in most eligible locations and able to give first-class references. Apply at No. 77 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) first door west of 5th-av.

THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 185 Madison-av., has been rented as a first-class boarding-house; the entire parlor and second floors to rent with or without private table; three rooms on fourth floor for gentlemen; best of reference given and required.

NO. 3 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av., (the best location in the City,) offers to families and gentlemen the most elegantly furnished and handsomest rooms, comprising all modern improvements, with table and appointments; strictly first class.

**A LARGE HANDSOMELY - FURnished room, well warmed and replete with conveniences, on second floor, will be rented to a single gentleman; location 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; family private; references exchanged. Address, with name, J. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—A four-story first-class house, eligibly situated, between 5th and 6th avs., will be let suites of apartments or single rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without board, to reliable parties. Inquire at No. 50 West 28th-st. N. B.—References given and required.

TO LET—IN 25TH-ST., TO A FAMILY OR party of gentlemen, handsomely furnished apartments, with private table, or without board. For address inquire at RUSHTON'S, corner 25th-st. and Broadway.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front room, with chandelier, to gentleman and wife; also, two connecting rooms on third floor, all modern improvements, at No. 50 East 29th-st. Only carpeted if preferred.

NO. 336 6TH-AV., NEAR 21ST-ST., east side.—To let, to a respectable family, parlors on first floor and rooms on second and third floors, with kitchen, range, bath, gas, &c. Rent moderate; possession immediately.

A PARLOR AND SLEEPING ROOM, newly furnished, to let, with board, to first-class parties; also, room suitable for two single gentlemen. Apply at No. 21 West 18th-st.
MRS. M. M. BRAINARD.

BROADWAY, NEAR 42D-ST.—A DEsirable corner property, about 50x80, for sale cheap; terms easy. Also, other business property on and near Broadway and 6th-av.; bargains.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF 13TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—Desirable furnished rooms en suite or otherwise, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

EIGHTEENTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Gentlemen accommodated with board; rooms handsomely furnished; table unexceptionable. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

TWO FRONT PARLORS, ON SECOND and third floors, furnished, with board, for gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen, at No. 215 East 10th-st., short distance from Broadway.

A FRONT PARLOR AND TWO CONnecting bedrooms, also other rooms, with first-class board, in brown-stone house No. 235 West 38th-st., one block from Broadway.

NO. 53 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Desirable furnished rooms on first and second floors, with first-class board; families or gentlemen.

NO. 22 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Fine rooms en suite or otherwise, with superior table and attendance, at moderate rates to first-class parties.

NO. 139 LEXINGTON-AV., BETWEEN 28th and 29th sts.—Two pleasant large rooms on second floor to let with board; small family; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND desirable rooms, with private table, to a family or small party of adults, who are willing to pay for a pleasant home.

A—PARK-AVENUE HOTEL—PARK-av., 41st and 42d sts., new and magnificently furnished rooms, in suites or singly, at liberal rates for permanent parties. Madison-av. stage to Park-av.

BOARD—ONLY $20 PER WEEK FOR FRONT room and alcove on the first floor, with fire, gas, &c., thrown in, in a house with all the modern improvements and quiet family, at 428 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 138 WEST 43D-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av., a pleasant third story room to let, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WAVERLEY-PLACE, TWO doors from Broadway, a large, comfortable furnished room, with gas, heated, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

AT NO. 271 WEST 11TH-ST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with excellent board for families or single gentlemen; references.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, on Murray Hill, can be had by addressing MADISON-AV., Box No. 1,123 City Post Office.

NO. 102 EAST 35TH-ST., CORNER Park-av.—A large, well furnished room on the second floor to let, with board.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let, with first-class board; also reception room, suitable for a physician. References required.

NO. 134 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST. — SECOND story furnished room to let to one or two gentlemen, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A nicely furnished room. Inquire at No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 50 West 24th-st.; table and attendance first class. References exchanged.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, without board, to gentlemen only; family strictly private. Reference given and required.

NO. 349 5TH-ST., BETWEEN NORTH 6th and North 7th sts., Williamsburg. A respectable person has board for two ladies.

NO. 31 WEST 32D-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., a suite of handsomely furnished front rooms to let, with first-class board. Highest references.

NO. 13 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—To let, a handsome suite of rooms on third floor, with or without board.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 297, NEAR 31ST-ST.—A suite of four communicating rooms, with bathroom, to let, with private table; references required.

HALL BEDROOM TO LET TO A gentleman, without board. Call at No. 100 East 29th-st., corner of 4th-av.

NORTHWEST CORNER BROADWAY and 25th-st., handsomely-furnished rooms en suite and single. Apply at No. 7 West 25th-st.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ROOMS WITHOUT board to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av., fine suite of rooms to let, "with private table only," to a small family.

TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN, A FURNISHed room with gas and fireplace. Apply at No. 730 3d-av.

ROOMS, WITH GOOD BOARD, IN A New-England family, near Madison-av. No. 28 East 28th-st.

NO. 22 WEST 16TH-ST.—SUITE OF parlors and dining room, with private table; also, rooms with or without board.

PLEASANT SUITES OF ROOMS, ON second and third floors, to rent, with board, at No. 17 East 37th-st. References exchanged.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN FURnished rooms in the house of a private family, No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 9 WEST 21ST-ST.—ELEGANTLY furnished rooms to let in suits or floors, with or without private table; also two single rooms.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references exchanged.

HANDSOME ROOM, ALL CONVEniences, with board, in a private family; also, a hall room. Apply at No. 216 West 15th-st.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST-ST.—HANDSOME rooms en suite, or singly, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms, furnished with excellent table, can be had for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD for gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place; bed and sitting room on second floor.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, also a back parlor, with first-class board, can now be secured at 20 West 33d-st.; private table if desired.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOM TO let with board, to one or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 18TH-ST.—TWO LARGE well furnished rooms, with board, may be had by a gentleman and wife.

BOARD WANTED.

A LADY WISHES A HOME IN A PRIvate family, where she can give lessons in drawing and painting, or in music, as an equivalent; she refers to Dr. Rimmer, Director of the School of Design, Cooper Institute. Address S. G. B., Station D., for ten days.

WANTED—BY THREE GENTLEMEN, IN a private family, with board, a room with a single and a double bed and a sitting room adjoining, between 12th and 34th sts. and 3d and 7th avs. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, M. R. H., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

MACHINERY.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR SALE at less than half cost price; two presses almost new, about 700 tons capacity, 12-inch ram and 3-foot lift. JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway.

WANTED—THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM saw mill complete. Address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—MAGIC FLUTE. Manager, H. GRAU. Musical Director, CARL ANSCHUTZ. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA, before the departure of the company for Philadelphia and other cities.
THIS (FRIDAY) EVENING, Oct. 29,
MOZART'S IMMORTAL MASTERPIECE,
THE MAGIC FLUTE (Die Zauberflöte.)
With Mmes. Rotter, Friederici, Damian. Messrs. Himmer, Weinlich, Formes and Hofmann.

Admission, $1; reserved seats, orchestra and boxes, 50c. extra; dress circle, 50c.; family circle, 30c.; proscenium, $10. Ticket offices—Schirmer's, Nos. 701, 114 Broadway, and Theatre.

TOMORROW, Last Night—ROBERT LE DIABLE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3,
FIRST APPEARANCE
in America of
Mme. CAROLINA BRIOL
and
Signor C. LEFRANC
in Verdi's favorite opera,
IL TROVATORE.

Full particulars in Friday's advertisement.
Box office now open for subscription.

The regular sale of tickets for the opening night commences THIS MORNING at Academy of Music, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, successor to BARNUM'S,
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
OPEN EVERY DAY from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
LAST DAYS OF CHANG AND WIFE.
Grand Collection of Wonders and Curiosities.
Matinee EVERY DAY at 2. THE DRUNKARD.
At 8 Every Evening, FLICK FLOCK, Rita Sangalli.
Saturday next, SANGALLI. Flick Flock Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MONDAY NEXT.
TALENT, VARIETY, REFINEMENT.
Benefit Ladies' Aid Society, German Hospital.

Mace the Artiste, Taylor the Comedian, Tony Pastor, Joseph Emmett, Leopold and Geraldine, Leggett and Allen, Hutchinson, Abner S. Brady, Sedgwick, will all appear. Living Statues, Delineations of Character, Popular Songs, Foreign Personations, Aerial Performances, Double Dance. Seats for this choicest of performances at Academy now. Particulars in Sunday papers.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S

ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.
LAST LECTURE,
WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN,
A BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 1.

Reserved seats can be had at Steinway Hall and at the theatre ticket offices.

TAMMANY.—TO-NIGHT, GREAT ATTRACtion. LEVY, Robinson Crusoe, Tot, Hanky Panky, great Leopolds, Lauris, Sylvesters, Chiromagique, new Grand Ballet, splendid scenery, elegant dresses, popular music, all the Star Company. Grand Family Matinee SATURDAY. Admission, 50 cents. MONDAY, first appearance of THE HANLON BROTHERS.

PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS.—DR. VON VLECK will produce and explain the "manifestations" of the Davenports and other noted mediums, at the Everett Rooms, corner of Broadway and 34th-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Admission 50c. To commence at 7½.

OPEN AND FREE EVERY DAY—THE Phrenological Museum, No. 389 Broadway.—Examinations with written charts when desired. See new book, "How to Read Character," $1 25; also, "New Physiognomy," 1,000 illustrations, $5; the Phrenological Journal, $3 a year, S. R. WELLS, Editor.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

CLASSES FOR DANCING,

At No. 212 5th-av., on Mondays, Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

At No. 681 5th-av., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, or Saturday mornings. Fifth-av. stages now pass the door.

Also, evening classes on Mondays and Thursdays for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, 64 West 34th-st.—Morning and afternoon classes daily. Gentlemen Monday and Thursday, at 8 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.

The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FOUR P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK, AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Wednesday, 20...2:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 20.. 7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21.....3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 21.... 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 23.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 22......... 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 26......7:00 A. M.	Monday, 25....... 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 27...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 26......11:00 A. M.
Thursday, 28.....1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 27..12:00 M.
Saturday, 30.....2:30 P. M.	Friday, 29..........12:00 M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, near Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail, and 75c. cheaper than any other line, and like reductions to all points Northwest and East. Tickets and rooms at Dodd's Express, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York; No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and No. 308 West-st.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—The steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 2:45 o'clock daily, and foot of 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, and all landings daily, at 3:15 and 3:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York, Oct. 1, 1869.—Mr. WALTER H. BURNS retires this day from our New-York and London firms. MORTON, BLISS & CO.

Mr. WALTER WATSON (late Agent for the Bank of British North America, New-York,) is this day admitted a partner in our firm.
MORTON, BLISS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1869.

BARTHOLOMEW HOUSE BANK,
LONDON, Oct. 1, 1869.

The Hon. JOHN ROSE (late Minister of Finance for the Dominion of Canada) joins our firm this day, which will be continued under the style of MORTON, ROSE & CO. L. P. MORTON, BURNS & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership this day, under the style and firm of JULIUS WOLFF & CO., for the manufacture of mustards and dealing in German produce, &c.
JULIUS WOLFF, New-York.
HERMAN REESSING, Chicago.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1869.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDing on Long Island, half an hour's ride from the City, and every convenience, a very good cook to do plain part of the washing and ironing; good wages. Apply at No. 49 3d-av., from 9 to 11 o'clock.

TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS and others.—Wanted, a person to take orders for a proprietory article in the drug line, of ready sale. Address G. C. B., Box No. 5,877 Post Office, for interview.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; also a Protestant girl or woman, for housework; three in family; no washing; also a cook for a family; $16. Apply at No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress for young children; City references required. Apply between 9 A. M. and 12 M. at No. 5 East 38th-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY IN A WHOLEsale dry goods house. Address Post Office Box No. 2,322, stating age and references; salary first year $100.

ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT AND REspectable parties wanted by an A 1 Life Insurance Company to canvass in New-York and vicinity. Address GENERAL AGENT, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, A boy 14 to 16 years old. Address A. R. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SIXTH WEEK
of the engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear for the first time in this country on THIS, and every evening EXCEPT Saturday, as
MARY WARNER,
in the domestic drama of that name, and written expressly for her by Mr. TOM TAYLOR.
Supported by
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
also Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS,
and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

MARY WARNER MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,
ENOCH ARDEN,
with Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR, and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.

NOTICE.—In order to accommodate those residing in the suburbs and adjacent cities the box sheet for MARY WARNER will be opened
TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE
at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

Parties can address the box office of the theatre, inclosing the amount, and can rely on having the best disengaged seats reserved for them.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
LUCILLE WESTERN
in C. W. Tayleure's adaptation of
EAST LYNNE.
SATURDAY, EAST LYNNE MATINEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, OLIVER TWIST.
Monday, Nov. 1, 1869,
LOTTA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY EVENING AT 8,
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK,
Cibber's brilliant Spanish comedy of

SHE	Cast includes: Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Miss Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Marie Longmore, Geo. Clarke, Wm. Davidge, G. Holland, J. Lewis, D. H. Harkins, Geo. Jordan, Jr., Chapman, &c.	WOULD
AND		SHE
WOULD		NOT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
STREETS OF NEW-YORK.
LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
NOTWITHSTANDING SUCCESS.
LAST NIGHTS. LAST NIGHTS.
MUST GIVE WAY TO
THE NEW SENSATIONAL DRAMA.
Secure your seats for last nights.
Last Matinees SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &C.

STEINWAY HALL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 30,
MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE'S GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,

Prior to her departure for Europe, on which occasion she will be assisted by

Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON..............................Contralto
Mr. W. J. HILL...Tenor
Mr. W. H. BECKETT.................................Baritone

Miss EMILY KOHL, the distinguished amateur pianist.

Master WILLIE HESS...................................Violin
Mr. WILLIAM POPPER.......................Violoncello
G. W. MORGAN......................................Organist
CONDUCTOR..............................Signor MARZO

Tickets of admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Can be obtained at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at the ticket office of the hall.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.

CORNER 5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.
"THE NINE MUSES,"
By JOSEPH FAGNANI.
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Evening from 7 to 10.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

NEW-YORK PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—ORCHESTRA OF 100.—Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.—At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Miss ALIDE TOPP, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Herr OLE BULL, Herr CARL ROSA, Mr. S. B. MILLS, Herr F. BERGNER and the ARION SOCIETY, will assist during the twenty-eighth season. Tickets for the six concerts and eighteen rehearsals may be procured at the principal music stores, and at Messrs. Seymour, Kennard & Hay's, No. 80 Liberty-st., and at the Theatre Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway. Associate members' tickets, $10. Boxes in the body of the house will be offered to associate members for all the concerts and rehearsals on presentation of their tickets at the Academy of Music, Saturday, Nov. 6, at 9 A. M. Price $20 per box. Proscenium boxes will be sold at No. 70 Union-place on and after Oct. 30. Large boxes, $100; small boxes, $50, exclusive of tickets of admission.
R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the members of the French Benevolent Society for the election of the officers for the ensuing year, will take place on FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., at Delmonico's, corner 14th-st. and 5th-av. C. FRANCOIS,
Secretary.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. depot as follows:

6:45 A. M., way train for Albany.
8:00 A. M., Buffalo express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
11:00 A. M., special Chicago express, through in 29 hours; elegant drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached; through to Chicago without change, (daily.)
11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:30 P. M., Hudson train.
5:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train, (Sundays, 9 A. M.)
10:00 A. M., 4:15 and 7 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9, 9:40 and 11:50 A. M., 2, 4:25, 5:10, 7:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.
Aug. 30, 1869.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots, foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches through to Cleveland. Sleeping coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange County Express, connecting for Warwick, Shawangunk and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.

For Suffern and Way, at 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train, at 11:30 P. M.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5 P. M., and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue; 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the most valuable safeguard ever attached to railway trains. It is in use on thousands of cars, and its value proved in hundreds of incontestable demonstrations.

It is now in use on all the lines between New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and St. Paul, via New-York Central and Lake Shore.
WM. G. CREAMER & SON,
No. 19 Platt-st., New-York.

NEWSPAPERS.

THE CHRISTIAN UNION

FOR THIS WEEK!
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S EDITORIALS;
FATHER HYACINTHE, and other topics.
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S LECTURE ROOM TALK; The Universal Christian Brotherhood.
HENRY WARD BEECHER'S ADDRESS TO THE EVANGELICAL CONVENTION;
The Elements of True Preaching.
Also, No. 5 of the spicy Letters from a Layman.
RABBI ISIDOR KALISCH on the Talmud. (First of a series.)
PERE HYACINTHE on the Triumph of Peace.
(Speech in Paris.)
And other interesting matter:
Compendium of the Religious Press.
Complete View of Home and Foreign Church News.
Correspondence; Communications from the People.
Literary Review; a Rich Editorial Page.
Household Stories; Choice Poems.
A Full Weekly News Summary.
Financial, Market and Dry Goods Reports.
Agricultural, Scientific and Sanitary Information.
A COMPLETE FAMILY PAPER!
BUY IT OF THE NEWSDEALERS—SIX CENTS!
SUBSCRIBE FOR IT—THE REST OF THE YEAR FREE!
FROM NOW TO THE END OF 1870 ONLY $2 50!!
J. B. FORD & CO., Publishers,
No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr.............................Proprietor.
CROWDED HOUSES.
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM.
EDMUND FALCONER
in his new successful Irish Military Drama,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY,
CHARLES O'MALLEY.
Founded on Lever's Popular Romance,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON,
THE IRISH DRAGOON.
MICKEY FREE..........EDMUND FALCONER
THE ENTIRE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
150 AUXILIARIES.
INFANTRY,
ARTILLERY,
And troop of
MOUNTED DRAGOONS,
With their splendid
BRASS BAND.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 P. M.

In consequence of APPROACHING NOVELTIES, the following pieces can only be presented as announced:

THIS FRIDAY, Oct. 29, (third time,) "THE HEIR AT LAW."
SATURDAY, Oct. 30, (fifth time,) "AN UNEQUAL MATCH."
MONDAY, Nov. 1, (first time this season,) Tom Taylor's sterling Comedy of "STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."
TUESDAY, Nov. 2, (fourth time,) "THE HEIR AT LAW."
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, (last time,) "THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL."
THURSDAY, Nov. 4, (last time,) "AN UNEQUAL MATCH."
FRIDAY, Nov. 5, (last time,) "THE HEIR AT LAW."
SATURDAY, Nov. 6, (last time for the present,) "STILL WATERS RUN DEEP."

A NEW COMEDY, by the author of "CASTE," is in course of preparation.

DUE NOTICE will be given of the first appearance of
Mr. LESTER WALLACK,
who will act, during his series of performances,
TWO ORIGINAL CHARACTERS,
in addition to several of his well-known and favorite impersonations.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE. IMMENSE BILL.
CLAUDE DUVAL, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1666-81. Robt. Butler, La Rosa, J. W. Wesley and Martini in the comic pantomime of ROBERT AND JAQUES.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...................................DIRECTOR
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
First week in America of
THE CUBAN BROTHERS,
ESPINOSA AND RODRIGUES,
from the Circo de Albisu, Havana.
THE MAMMOTH CIRCUS TROUPE
IN BRILLIANT AND VARIED
SCENES OF EQUESTRIANISM
AND ACTS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission 50 cents; children under 10, 25 cents. To reserved seats, 75 cents.

LAST WEEK OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE SATURDAY, Oct. 30.
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
On 3d-av., corner 63d-st., near Central Park.
THE MACHINERY IN MOTION

is a grand display. The Exhibition is enlivened WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, and EVERY EVENING by a FINE ORCHESTRA. Refreshments of the best kind at moderate prices in the building. Single admission, 50 cents; children under twelve years, 25 cents. Packages of 25 tickets for shops at 35 cents each. Entrances on 2d and 3d avs. HOW TO GET TO THE FAIR—The 2d and 3d avs. and Belt Line Railroads, with extra cars running, intersecting all the other avenue railroads and ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access; also in carriages from Central Park by 63d-st.

LIGHT GYMNASTICS—WITH MUSIC, for ladies, lads and misses; particular care with invalids. Gymnastics and fencing for gentlemen. Instruction in classes and private lessons. No. 151 5th-av., corner of 22d-st., second floor, or at the residence of pupils. Address, for circulars, Professor H. GEBHARD.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

RECIPIENTS OF THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL

of Honor at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; the Grand Testimonial Medal of the Paris Societe des Beaux Arts, in the same year; the Grand Honorary Gold Medal of Merit, with the Crown and Ribbon from the King of Sweden and Norway, and the Academical Honors and Membership from the Royal Academies of Sciences and Arts of Berlin and Stockholm; and also of the First Prize Medal at the International Exhibition in London, 1862, together with thirty-five first-class premiums in the United States.

WAREROOMS,
STEINWAY HALL,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

$8,000 WORTH OF THE VERY best and latest music, such as songs, dances, piano, violin, flute and organ pieces, but little damaged at the late fire; must be sold at only five cents a sheet. A similar occasion to buy music so cheap will never come again. Try us and you will be surprised. A. WUNDERMANN,
No. 669 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN Company, manufacturers of first-class Organs only. The largest assortment in the country, at lowest prices, which are fixed and invariable; $50 to $1,000 cash. Organs to rent. Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway.

BOOSEY'S 50 CENT. MUSIC BOOKS, containing best and newest music. Catalogues free. BOOSEY'S "Ballad Singer," the new half-dime series sold everywhere; specimens, five cents. Agents for Distin's Brass Instruments, 644 Broadway.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $300. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

PIANO-FORTES.—SECOND-HAND PIanos, comprising square, upright and grand, of various makers, all in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HAMILTON, NEW-YORK HARBOR,
Oct. 26, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 29, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantities as may be from time to time required by and on such days as the commanding officers shall designate, not exceeding four times a week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned for supplying commissioned officers and their families at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice, fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloins and porterhouse steak, standing ribs or ribs roast.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General may direct, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

A deposit of seventy-five dollars shall accompany each proposal; which shall be returned to the owners after the bids are opened, except that of the lowest responsible bidder or firm, whose money will be returned after the first satisfactory delivery of fresh beef for issue to the troops is made on the contract.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Hamilton shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 29th day of November, 1869, at Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, Brevet-Colonel R. M. HALL,
Quartermaster First Artillery, A. C. S.,
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Notice is hereby given that the time for receiving proposals for sewers in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to near Tenth-avenue; and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue, to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, with branches, has been extended to 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Nov. 4, 1869, until which hour proposals will continue to be received at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1869.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LOOK HERE; NO HUMBUG!—MME. ROSS tells everything; the name of the one you marry, and that of her visitor; causes speedy marriages; brings together those long separated; shows the likeness of the one you marry. No. 159 West 4th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Closing Sessions of the American Association.

Abstracts of the Papers Presented.

The Administration of Criminal Justice in this City Criticised.

The Health Laws and the International Code Discussed.

The sessions of the American Social Science Association, which have been held at the lecture room of the Historical Society, in this City, for the last three days, closed last evening. Five important papers were read before the Association yesterday, but want of space forbids more than brief abstracts of their contents.

The first paper at the afternoon session was read by JOS. D. POTTS, President of the Empire Transportation Company, the subject being

TRANSPORTATION AS A SCIENCE.

In this paper Mr. POTTS sketched the progress made in modern times over the primitive modes of transportation, and then pointed out the improvements yet to be made to reduce the business of transportation to a science. The paper contained many valuable hints to railroad men, together with a large amount of information relative to the carrying trade in this country. The indispensable requisites to cheap and rapid transportation by rail, would be found in future to be double tracks devoted exclusively to freight.

Mr. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, followed with a paper on

LIFE INSURANCE.

Life insurance, he said, has increased so rapidly during the past few years that it has now become one of the most important economies of our country. It is essentially a local economy. It has, indeed, been often adduced as a measure of the social advancement and condition of a people. Be that as it may, it may safely be said that it can only flourish in an advanced civilization. Depending more than any other human transaction upon confidence, and that to extend necessarily for many years into the future, generally, indeed, until the death of the person by whom the benefit is purchased, its existence and growth is at once a proof of the confidence of a people in the stability of its Government and in their own commercial integrity. Its growth and present position in the United States is one of the most astonishing facts in the age of wonderful developments. May that growth never be checked or that confidence abated by the want of stability in our Government or by the want of integrity in our people, or among those intrusted with the management of our institutions. Life insurance has for its basis the laws governing the duration of human life, or the chances of living and dying in a given period, combined with the improvement of money by interest. A competent knowledge of these laws is essential to its successful prosecution. While nothing is more uncertain than the duration of life in the case of an individual, yet nothing can be predicted in future with more certainty than the duration of life, or rather the rates of mortality in a sufficiently large number of cases. The census returns of different nations and the investigations of the mortality experience among insured lives, &c., incline us to base our calculations as to the probabilities of living or dying in future among a given number of persons at each age, with all the confidence and precision resulting from the application of natural laws. The mortuary experience of seventeen British companies was published in 1843, from which is deduced the actuaries or combined experience table of mortality. The experience of twenty of the largest British companies, published in 1869, resulting in the actuaries table; the investigations of Dr. WILLIAM FARR in regard to the mortality of England and Wales is shown by the census returns of Great Britain for 1841, 1851 and 1861, resulting in the English life tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and the mortuary experience of individual companies in this country and in Great Britain, together with the investigations of the insurance companies of Massachusetts as to the mortality in that Commonwealth, and the most reliable contributions to our knowledge of the laws governing the duration of human life, and the probabilities of living or dying, not merely in a miscellaneous community, but among the special class of males from which are taken the persons insured—those and other investigations enable us to predict with just certainty within certain limits, the mortality will be experienced in future among a certain number now living. They show us, moreover, many points of great interest in regard to the comparative mortality at different ages and among different classes in the community, the effect of occupation, and especially of selection, as it is called, by which persons in sound health, &c., are selected from the whole number of applicants for insurance. American experience shows that the mortality among persons insured in our companies is less than that among persons of similar ages in any other country or classes, so far as known. This is chiefly owing to the fact that a large proportion have but recently passed a successful medical examination; but it is also a fact that the vitality at middle ages, say from thirty to sixty, is undoubtedly greater among Americans than among persons in similar circumstances in any other country. We must look, however, for excess in mortality at advanced ages, and our life tables are constructed with special regard to this point. Contributions to our knowledge of vital statistics are being made every year, chiefly from the experience of companies themselves, which afford the best guides in practice, especially when compared with accurate census returns of the whole population. As a practical result by assuming rates of mortality higher, there will in all probability be experienced, and rates of interest (generally 4 per cent.) lower than that which may be anticipated under the most unfavorable circumstances in the future, and with the addition of a margin with which to guard against adverse contingencies, it may be justly claimed for our life insurance companies that their business is based upon the immutable laws of nature, which, if not violated, will lead to results as certainly satisfactorily as that time itself will gradually change for future, to present and to past.

CLAIMS TO PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

Having shown the satisfactory nature of the basis of life insurance, let us now examine its claims to public confidence. The one thing needful is that the accumulations, or reserves, as they are technically called, shown by the laws of mortality and interest to be necessary, are in reality set aside and in possession of the company. It is to be hoped that each company has in its own employ a person competent to determine by the application of these laws the proper amount of reserve each year on every policy; but we have an additional safeguard in the State officials appointed to watch over the interests of policyholders. Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, the first Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts, devised and successfully carried into execution a plan by which the contingent liabilities of each company transacting business in that Commonwealth may be correctly estimated. This has been done in the case of each company by Mr. WRIGHT, and by his successor, Hon. JOHN E. SANFORD, for eleven years. The basis of the valuation in Massachusetts is the combined experience or Actuaries' table of mortality, and 4 per cent. interest. In New-York State the basis is a table deduced chiefly from the experience of our largest American company, in which the results of such selection are eliminated, and 4½ per cent. interest. Having an accurate estimate of the contingent liabilities of a company, it is only necessary to compare the same with the assets to determine its condition. A detailed list of assets and liability under its policies is given side by side each year in the Massachusetts insurance reports, and will be given hereafter in the New-York reports. Unless the returns are inaccurately or fraudulently made, these statements can be relied upon so that it will be impossible for a bankrupt company to escape detection and exposure, and in this way the great evil resulting from such disagreeable failures as have lately been seen in England will be prevented. It cannot be claimed that life insurance in the United States is without defects. On the contrary, its defects are many and grievous; but they are at least partially incident to its youth and wonderful growth. Notwithstanding these defects life insurance has done and will do in future an immense amount of good among our people. Many a dying man has been comforted by the reflection that his family will be provided for, and many a sick man has been saved from harassing anxiety by the remembrance of his own careful foresight. Shorn of these defects there is no reason why a large percentage of all the surplus earnings of a whole people should not be invested in some form of life insurance.

EVENING SESSION.

At the opening of the evening session, which was largely attended, the President introduced GEO. C. BARRETT, Esq., late Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of this City, who read a paper upon

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

This is a topic, he said, upon which, in common with that of the administration of civil justice, the public mind to-day is greatly agitated. It is claimed, with what justice it is not the province of this paper to deal, that the present administration of criminal justice is feeble and lax, and a remedy is anxiously sought. The agitation is useful, for certainly there is no question of graver importance to society, and none upon the just determination of which the stability of our institutions and the very existence of the social fabric more directly depend. Such a subject, with its numerous branches and details, demands elaborate treatment, and the purpose of this paper will have been accomplished in offering food for speculation and discussion. It is proposed, therefore, to consider very briefly and generally, first, the cause of the alleged laxity in the execution of the existing Criminal law; second, to suggest some changes in detail; and third, to outline a proposed fundamental change in the governing spirit of the system. First, then, with respect to the laxity of administration. Here at the very root there lies the misfortune of a dependent Judiciary. The election of Judges at brief intervals clearly stands in the way of a firm, thorough and adequate administration of any kind of justice. The system has been tried and found wanting. It is certainly not adapted to our present human nature. Its tendency is to weaken and pull down the strong, while that of a life tenure is to strengthen and uphold the weak. It is not sufficient, then, for the thinker to point out existing defects, to develop plans of reform or to originate any general system, juster in principle, more lucid and harmonious in detail than the present, so long as the agents are wanting to execute and give it practical effect. The remedy is with the people. When they are prepared for the life tenure, whether by appointment or election it matters little, with large and ample salaries they will have firm and independent public servants free from feverish unrest, tranquil and contented, and with no incentive to any other, certainly to no lower, ambition than the acquisition of an honorable reputation as able and upright jurists.

Passing from this main difficulty, acknowledging that it stands in the way of the full and effective administration of any system, conceding in effect the weakness of the motive power, it is still worthy of consideration whether something may not meantime be done for the improvement of the machinery. There are undoubtedly defects of detail, errors, both of commission and omission, which of themselves lead to grave abuses, and yet may readily be corrected. Prominent among these are:

1. The detention of witnesses.
2. The laxity of appeal in the State Courts.
3. The inadequacy of appeal in the Federal Courts.
4. The paid jury system in the Federal Courts.
5. The unanimity required of the Petit Jury.
6. The Grand Jury.

First, with respect to the detention of witnesses. If a respectable citizen has the misfortune to witness a brawl between two ruffians, resulting in bloodshed, he may be compelled to furnish bail for his appearance as a witness or go to jail. The result is that not unfrequently the decent witness suffers imprisonment while the culprit goes at large upon bail. Thus instead of encouraging witnesses to come forward and aid the administration of justice, the law practically affixes a penalty to disinterested zeal for the public safety and welfare. Indeed, it has come to be considered dangerous to witness an affray in our streets. There is the immediate danger incurred in rendering assistance to the weak, coupled with the agreeable prospect of being locked up for one's pains, and finally perhaps of being threatened with death upon the way to the witness stand by the prisoner and his confederates. Is it wonderful under such circumstances that good Samaritans are rare, and that the prudent citizen makes a hasty escape from anything which looks like crime? The remedy will be considered in another connection. Next, as to the laxity of appeal in the State Courts. A writ of error lies in the first instance to the Supreme Court sitting *in banc*. From thence an appeal to the Court of Appeals. The hearing in the Supreme Court might with profit be dispensed with. It adds to the expense and delay, without binding either the State or the prisoner. If the conviction be affirmed the prisoner appeals. If a new trial be awarded him the people appeal, and the decision is not unfrequently reversed and the original conviction affirmed. Attention is meantime diverted from the crime, the prisoner and his enormities are forgotten, and the public faith in certain and speedy justice becomes weakened. One direct appeal to the Court of last resort would be all-sufficient, and the English system of requiring an *ex parte* application for a *rule nisi* against a new trial, would stop frivolous appeals. The redundance of appeal in the State is only equaled by the inadequacy of appeal in the Federal Courts. There the prisoner is tried in the Circuit, and it is there that his motion in arrest of judgment or for a new trial is heard. The same officer who presides at *nisi prius*, alone constitutes the tribunal *in banc*. It is assumed, perhaps by those of strong faith believed, that the moment he takes his seat in the latter capacity he becomes transfigured into a kind of high appellate, being wholly disconnected from his lower *nisi prius* self, and that his human nature is left below. He is asked to reverse himself, to take back his opinions, to acknowledge his errors. It need scarcely be added that swift law is meted out to the offender, and that no complaint has ever yet been made of justice being frustrated by the frequency of new trials. Then, the prisoner is tried by a paid petit jury. The panel is small, with a per diem of $2 each, and that, whether the juror's time is occupied or not. The twelve who are actually impaneled of course more than earn their compensation. But the remainder may go about their business. Thus, in a small way personal interest is fostered. There are those who would seek such a position. It becomes, in its fashion, a kind of office and not wholly undesirable to men whose avocations are of such a character as not to be seriously interfered with by an occasional sitting. The tendency of human nature is to lean, sometimes unconsciously it is true, toward even a Government which has small favors to bestow, to continue or to take away at pleasure. In the State Courts, the jurors' fees are merely nominal. Note the difference between interest and duty. The former insures an ample attendance. Under the latter *régime*, business frequently comes to a standstill, and jurors have to be almost dragged to their seats. But better, far better to suffer all the inconveniences resulting from neglect and apathy, terms synonymous with want of interest and an almost insured impartiality, rather than permit the lightest feather of interest to warp the judgment, or a single breath of prejudice to be breathed in the direction of the conscience. Next, the unanimity required of the petit jury. In civil matters, this is a positive absurdity and a flagrant abuse. Yet it is retained for no better reason than that, like many other errors and follies, it was handed down to us from our ancestors. A two-thirds vote decides an impeachment, a majority vote a question of law, but a fact is only established by unanimity, and that too, upon the part of twelve men, generally strangers to one another and drawn indiscriminately from the community. In criminal cases, it may be said that a man should only be convicted upon proof so clear as to be convincing to every mind; but when it is considered with what difficulty twelve minds are brought to concur upon any question, and when allowance is made for caprice, eccentricity, passion, prejudices and friendships, that idea is practically satisfied in requiring a three-fourths vote to convict. Last, the Grand Jury. This body was formerly supposed to be one of the bulwarks of liberty. If so, its day is surely past, for it has come to be regarded as a mere adjunct to public prosecutors, a cumbersome machine for the grinding out of questionable indictments, a vast political power, and, in bad or unscrupulous hands, an engine of oppression, wrong and outrage. Witness the spectacle, neither impossible nor unfrequent, of a Grand Jury in secret session in one room, a Petit Jury impaneled in another, a public prosecutor hovering over the two, and perhaps influencing both; citizens indicted by the one and brought to trial upon short notice before the other. All this, with or without the incident of but a single appeal to the Judge who tries them. Here is a spectacle with the action of which angels might perhaps be trusted, but where common mortals alone appear upon the scene, fraught with danger to our liberties and subversive of our dearest rights. There is a just antipathy to secret tribunals, or irresponsible bodies sitting in the dark. No man should be put upon his trial without a preliminary hearing and an opportunity of cross-examining the prosecutor's witnesses. Then let the magistrate determine, after a fair and open investigation, whether there is a reasonable ground for sending the case before a Court and Jury, and subjecting the citizen to the odium of a substantial accusation and a public trial. The Grand Jury being abolished, additional duties are naturally imposed upon the minor Magistrates. To each Police Court, as ordinarily constituted, there should then be attached an assistant or deputy of the public prosecutor; also a public defender, a salaried official, whose duty it would be gratuitously to protect the poor, the weak and the simple, in fact, all comers unprovided with competent counsel. This would save a large class of unfortunates from falling into the hands of unworthy practitioners, and would weed the profession of a class of men who disgrace both it and humanity. The tribunals thus constituted should devote themselves to the preparation of cases, and the elucidation of the truth upon just and scientific principles. Here let the testimony of the witnesses be taken in the presence of the accused and subject to the cross-examination of his counsel. Then set the witnesses free, and upon the trial read the testimony of such of them as have fled the country or cannot be produced. It is a wholesome general rule which brings the witnesses face to face with the jury, but it is better to admit of occasional exceptions to this rule than that innocent persons should be subjected to even a temporary deprivation of liberty. The Magistrate's first inquiry should be into the antecedents of the accused. Criminal justice should go far beneath the surface of the particular offence. It should penetrate the cause and the motive. The man of blameless life is not to have the same measure meted out to him, either in the matter of proof or punishment, as the hardened transgressor. The influence of the law is thus felt in the daily life and conduct. It offers its premiums to virtue, its warnings to vice. It becomes a real, vital code, permeating society and reaching its very heart. In connection with the inquiry into his antecedents, the accused should himself be interrogated. There is no rule of the common law more indefensible in itself, none certainly less adapted to the requirements of the present age, than that which seals the prisoner's lips in his own defence, and warns him of the danger he incurs in uttering a single imprudent word. In New-York, by statute, he may volunteer his testimony, but why should it not be required of him? Why not himself aid his conviction if guilty; his acquittal, if innocent? There is but one direct object in the prosecution; not the prisoner's "protection," of which we hear so much, nor yet his conviction, but the establishment of the truth. The truth by every means, from every source and at all hazards. For this purpose the accused is to be treated but as an instrument in the hands of justice. The innocent man, surrounded with a chain of seemingly fatal circumstances, gladly seeks interrogation. To him it means explanation, the dissipation of dark clouds, and a speedy release. The guilty is silent, and his silence, as it should, weighs heavily against him; or he speaks, agents are dispatched, his statement is tested, it fails to fit, or is found to be absolutely false. The proofs thus supplied, whether by the innocent or the guilty, are not necessarily conclusive. They are simply weighed and compared with all the other testimony and with every ascertainable fact. Thus the possibility of error is greatly lessened, and an accurate and just conclusion becomes almost inevitable. Nor is this a mere untried theory. Interrogation, as is well known, is the rule in France, Austria and other European countries, and that it works admirably is universally conceded. A few words in conclusion with reference to a change in the general spirit of criminal justice. The whole structure of the system is based upon the essential and single idea of punishment; punishment, modified and tempered, it is true, both in extent and character, to accord with intellectual and spiritual progress, to avoid shocking a gradually advancing public sentiment, and to keep pace with the moral sense developed by Christianity. The edifice has, indeed, been altered, remodeled in some particulars, even improved, but this firmly-rooted foundation this idea of the all-sufficiency of merely repressive agencies, remains and occupies the standpoint from which reforms still emanate. Now, the spirit of the nineteenth century is to stop patching and go to re-making. Instead of ameliorating the condition of the slave, it abolishes slavery. In place of special legislation for woman, inharmonious in itself, and a humiliating confession of rooted wrong, some radical change of condition is demanded. For the workingman, coöperation is expounded and pressed. For the pauper, not charity alone, but work. Constitutional checks upon despotism no longer suffice. The need is absolute civil and religious liberty. For toleration, a narrow, mean word, suggestive of soul inquisitions, complete freedom of religious opinion and expression, is substituted. Even the Declaration of Independence fails to escape this spirit, and we hear it murmured that all human beings are free and equal before the law. Let us apply this law of the century to the spirit in question and see where it leads us. The Christian takes the higher ground and inquires into the right of the thing. The mere thinker or the political economist contemplates its expediency and measures its value as a preventive or remedial agent. The two, however, go hand in hand, the inexpediency of wrong being but the converse of the expediency of right. Now if there be one thing more than another which has been fully demonstrated by both moral and material experience, it is the wickedness and uselessness of distinctively repressive treatment. This has become an axiom. It extends from the political to the domestic, from the government of the people at large to that of the household, from the bringing up of children to the treatment of nations. HOCHE's successor might still be at work in La Vendée, and GRANT might be wearying his troops in the mountain regions and fastnesses of the South but for the wisdom of kindness. The blow given to the child is more wicked than the fault which in his folly the parent thus seeks to correct. It is an example of passion and anger, of moral weakness, and of the existence in the parent of perhaps the very faults which, by an abuse of power, he punishes in another. It corrects nothing, inculcates neither sorrow nor repentance, but in one nature arouses antagonism or hate, in another develops hypocrisy or morbidity, and, in still a third, inspires a dangerous thirst for power. The result is, of course, the same, no matter what form of punishment is adopted. The blow is but a type. A deprivation of light, or heat, or food, is still punishment, still the rod, the old ideas of vengeance and material repression, as distinguished from those of love and gentleness, enlightening the moral sense and developing the conscience. Reasoning then from such analogies, mere punishment, so far from preventing or checking crime, can only tend to widen its area and to deepen the passions from which all lawlessness springs. This too is ordinary experience. Crimes have ever been greater and more frequent in proportion to the severity of the law. Highwaymen never flourished so bravely, never stood so high in public esteem, and were never surrounded with such a halo of romance as when thieving was a capital offence. The terror with which a public execution was supposed to inspire the assassin did not prevent nearly all the criminals in London from making a gala day of it, and plying every variety of their vocation around the scaffold. The entire police force were powerless upon such occasions. The wildest orgies and the most frenzied debaucheries became the invariable symphony to last dying speeches and confessions. More crime was committed in an hour than could be punished in a lifetime. At length society yielded, the idea of this so-called "wholesome example" was abandoned, and human life was taken more privately. Now, indeed, our Sheriff issues his invitations upon note paper, delicately and appropriately edged with black, to a few official guests, and the affair is quite select. Upon what general principles, then, shall criminal justice be administered? and what is the right and the duty of society with respect to the assassin and the robber? First—The right—Clearly self-protection, the removal of the criminal from the society which he endangers; but that sorrowfully, regretfully, without cruelty or passion, and in no revengeful spirit. Second—The duty—Quite as clearly the awakening of the moral sense, the speaking to the conscience, the stimulating of what is left of good, making free use of the potent agencies of kindness and gentleness, and when in due time a permanent soul cure is effected, restoring the patient to his social *status*—restoring him thoroughly and completely, neither sealed, nor stamped, nor branded, but welcomed as one born again. Out, then, forever, with the influence of the Mosaic law, and of the feudal rules which naturally sprang from it. Substitute the Christian spirit, and let that really permeate our institutions, actuate our policy and inspire our reforms. When the sentence of the law is once changed from penal servitude to reformatory confinement, a new and noble foundation will have been laid, and the subject will then have passed into the hands of the moral teacher and the student of prison discipline.

At the conclusion of Judge BARRETT's paper, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS, Sanitary Superintendent of the Metropolitan District, was introduced, and read a paper upon

HEALTH LAWS AND THEIR ADMINISTRATION WITH REFERENCE TO PERMANENT SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT.

The paper presented a practical view of the results of a judicious administration of health laws upon the general tone and welfare of society, together with illustrations of the methods by which such results are to be attained. The questions that belong to the department of jurisprudence were merely mentioned, while the social effects of sanitary laws were shown from the standpoint of the practical hygienist.

The concluding paper was read by DAVID DUDLEY FIELD upon the subject of an

INTERNATIONAL CODE.

He said that the Committee of Jurists of different nations appointed at the meeting of the British Social Science Association in Manchester in 1866, to draft an international code, would probably next year complete and present to the world an outline of such code. The project was now submitted to the American Association, and it may be said that no nation had done more for the amelioration of international law than the United States. Mr. FIELD then gave a general idea of what an international code must be, and said the present scheme contemplated a code which would lessen the evils of war, promote peace, facilitate intercourse and bring about good will among men. Such a code could be passed, and if found to advance the general interest, there was little doubt that all nations would accept it. The speaker dwelt at length upon the practical advantages of such a code, and concluded by expressing the hope that the good results anticipated from it would soon be realized.

The Association then adjourned *sine die*.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 82¾; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 76¾. Erie Railway Shares, 22; Illinois Centrals, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 24¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens firm. Middling Uplands, 11¾d.@12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Sugar quiet both on the spot and afloat. Linseed Oil, £29 10s. ⅌ ton. Resin, 6s. 3d.@8s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina.

LONDON, Oct. 28—1 P. M.—American Securities are firm. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 82¾; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 83¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market is firmer, and the sales of the day are now estimated at 14,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Peas, 43s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian, on the spot, and 40s. for do., afloat. Corn, 30s. 3d. ⅌ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Lard firmer, but unchanged. Cheese, 68s. ⅌ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

HAVRE, Oct. 28.—Cotton opens quiet both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½f. for Standard White.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 71f. 70c.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 15th inst. have been 2,000 bales.

LONDON, Oct. 28—2:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛@93¼ for both money and the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾@82⅞ for the issue of 1862; Illinois Centrals, 97¼@98¼; Erie Railway Shares, 21¾@22.

LONDON, Oct. 28—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93¼ for money and the account. United States Bonds—Five-twenties, 1862, 82¾; 1865, old, 81¾; 1867, 83¾; Ten-forties, 76¾; Erie Railway Shares, 21¾; Illinois Central Shares, 97¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France [illegible] to-day. The amount of specie in [illegible] than last week.

PARIS, Oct. 28—[illegible] P. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, [illegible]

ANTWERP, Oct. 28.—Petroleum closed firm.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England was made public to-day. It shows a decrease of £128,000 sterling in the bullion of the Bank since the last report.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed firm; Middling Uplands, 11¾d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales of the day foot up 14,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and speculation. California White Wheat has declined to 10s. 5d. Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 11¼d. Linseed Oil, £32. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Tallow, 47s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Other articles unchanged.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 28.—United States Bonds active and firm.

HAVRE, Oct. 28—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady on spot and afloat.

HAVANA, Oct. 28.—EXCHANGE—On London, 16¾@17 ⅌ cent. premium; on Paris, 2@2½ ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, short sight, in gold, 7½ ⅌ cent. premium; in currency, 60 days' sight, 20@19 ⅌ cent. discount; short sight, 18@17 ⅌ cent. discount. The SUGAR market is unsettled, but prices are unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—EXCHANGE firm at 1-10 premium selling, 1-10 off ⅌ par buying. FLOUR active and lower at $4 12½@$6 50 for Spring Extras. WHEAT dull and lower; sales of No. 2 at 92½c.@93c.; in the afternoon dull and unsettled at 91c. seller this year, 92c. seller and 95c. buyer, November, for No. 2. CORN quiet and active; sales of No. 2 at 65½c.@67½c.; in the afternoon quiet at 65½c. seller, 66¼c. buyer, October, for No. 2. OATS dull and lower; No. 2, 38c.@38½c. RYE dull; No. 2, 66¾c. BARLEY dull and nominal at 92c.@95c. for No. 2. HIGHWINES nominally $1 10. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $31 for Old; $30 for New, cash; $26 75 sellers January and February. LARD, 16½c. for Old, 16¼c. for New. SHOULDERS, 13¼c. CATTLE dull and drooping at $3 50@$6 for Cows and light Steers. Live HOGS dull and lower at $8@$9 50 for fair to medium; $9 65@$10 for good to choice. FREIGHTS active and firm at 7c.@7½c. on Corn. 8c. on Wheat, to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—7,000 bbls. Flour, 46,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 59,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 95,000 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn, 7,500 bushels Oats, 4,100 bushels Rye, 2,200 bushels Barley, 6,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, Oct. 28.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 14,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 11,400 bushels; Corn, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—12½c.@13c. on Wheat; 11½c. on Corn; 12¼c.@12½c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR neglected. WHEAT inactive; sales 7,800 bushels Green Bay Club at $1 08. CORN in good demand; sales 40,000 bushels at 78½c.@78c., as to quantity, quality and location of elevator; held at 1c.@2c. higher at the close for prime No. 2 Western. OATS firm; sales 14,000 bushels No. 2 at 48½c.; Western and Ohio held at 49c.@50c. BARLEY dull and easy; quoted at $1 10@$1 18 for State and Canada, according to quality. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. CATTLE—Receipts 2,000 head; the market was heavy and drooping, and prices were ½c.@¾c. lower than last week; sales 1,100 head at $6@$6 75 for fair to extra; common were nominal and in demand. SHEEP—The receipts were moderate, and the market was stagnant and heavy. HOGS dull and inactive.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 28.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 24¾c.@25c.; sales 1,300 bales; receipts, 9,347 bales; exports, to Havre, 1,501 bales. BACON lower at 17½c.@20c.@20½c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD lower at 17¾c.@20c. SUGAR firmer; Centrifugal, 12½c.@13c. MOLASSES firm; Prime New, 90c.@95c. WHISKY easier; Western Rectified, $1 25; Raw, $1 20@$1 22½. COFFEE firm; Fair, 14c.@15½c.; Prime, 16½c.@17c. Other articles are unchanged. GOLD, 129¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 140; New-York Sight Exchange, par@⅛ ⅌ cent. discount.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT neglected; Red, $1 08@$1 12. CORN steady; New, 60c.; Old, 85c.@87c. RYE advancing and scarce; sales at 78c.@81. BARLEY in better demand; Fall, $1 50@$1 55. OATS unchanged. COTTON dull; Middling, 25c. TOBACCO firm and in good demand; sales 110 hhds. at $6 35@$18; but little in the market. WHISKY dull at $1 10@$1 11. PORK dull and nominal at $31. LARD nominally unchanged. BULK MEATS and BACON—The stock is nearly exhausted and prices are nominal. Green MEATS lower and dull at 11c.@15c.; buyers off, owing to the mild weather. EXCHANGE dull at 1-10 off buying.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 18.—COTTON quiet at 24½c.; receipts, 255 bales; exports, 2,062 bales. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5. CORN, 90c. for old; 85c. for new; OATS, 62c. PORK, $31 50@$32. LARD, 18¾c.@20½c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 17½c.; Sides, 20¾c.@21c.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 28.—There was a good demand for COTTON, and the market closed steady; sales 1,500 bales; Middling, 24½c.; receipts, 605 bales; exports, 746 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Spirits of TURPENTINE dull at 43½c. RESIN quiet; Strained, $1 55. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON quiet at 24c.@24½c. for Middling.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—COTTON easier; sales 600 bales; receipts, 1,958 bales; exports, coastwise, 771 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—The COTTON market was firm; receipts, 2,994 bales; exports, 8,559 bales; sales, 300 bales; Middling, 24¼c.

[Advertisement.]

A.—INTRINSIC WORTH.—The tremendous fluctuations in the price of gold during the past few weeks show very clearly that the yellow metal has, after all, no stable value. How different it is in that respect from KNOX's hats, the worth of which never lessens, while their beauty ever increases. See his matchless Fall styles at No. 212 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Steamer	Date	From	To
FROM EUROPE.			
America	Oct. 16	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Brussels	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Denmark	Oct. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Oct. 30	New-York	Havre.
FOR ST. DOMINGO.			
Tybee	Oct. 30	New-York	St. Domingo.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on Pier No. 45 North River to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for France via Havre and Brest, per *Pereire*, close at the Post Office at 11:30 A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

Route	Closes
North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 28—*In steamship Allemannia, from Hamburg.*—Albert Lengneck, wife and 2 children, C. L. Schwars and wife, Geo. F. Pfeiffer, wife, 3 children and servant, Wm. Auberg, Mrs. Auberg, H. Detmering, Mrs. Allen and daughter, A. Bartholly, wife, 3 children and servant, Aug. Bartholly, Mr. Schaffer and wife, Sophia Koch, Carl Schultz, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Fiedler, Henry Nerlich, Mr. Francis and family, Mr. Koll and wife, Mrs. Neale, Mrs. Nobbe, Miss Storer, Mrs. Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Shermann, Miss Berry, Miss Mayer, Miss Ida Cahn, Jacob Rey, S. Filkonland, Simon Schwarz, Emma Bert and family, Henry Falcke, H. St. Clair, F. Solari, F. Orrion, F. Dickson, D. Benzech, Marian Forest, N. Brignardello, F. Sanguinetti, Mr. Wilde and family, R. Tolz, Stephen Sarter, H. Zeller, R. Schrader and wife, J. Jancke, Henry Kathmann and wife, J. B. Baader, L. Mendelson, Ad. Basch, John Peters, Amelie Ideen, Anton Munch, John Reisig, A. Kunath, wife and 4 children, P. Hattemer and wife, Elise Menges, Max Squarinina, J. Franklin, Christa Schwenk, Edward Bach, V. von Kozlowski, L. Anderson, Otto von Moller, Pauline Schwarz, Louise Herbet and 2 children, Carl Schulze, A. C. Biersach and daughter, Anna Sanders, Rosalie Hirschfeld, Bertha Grossmann, Elise Braun, Clara Willig, Ed. Cramer, Anna Schuler and daughter, Anton Luders, Arthur Collin, Maria Schwarz, H. W. Schmidt, Paule Stade, J. Nathan, B. P. Landt, Jenny Cranheim, J. Peters, J. Zehettmeyer, H. Schwarz, Otto Wetzlich, E. Labitzky, Marie Ramzau, Henriette Rossow, Henry F. Smith, B. Manermann and wife, H. Fechenburg, Aug. Lorenzen, H. Daubenspeck, John Daubenspeck, H. H. Lohmire, Amelie Lohmire, Alb. Fischer, Emil Eidel, Pauline Schulz, J. Paleska, Carl Raben, Anna Widmer, J. Mosbach, J. Rey, Cath. Lotz, Esther Lindner and child, F. Freya and child, W. Rademacher.

OCT. 28—*In steamship Cella, from London.*—Max Goepp, John C. Rieck, Cath. Mister, Fidelia Pugh, Martha A. Cheeseman, Dr. John Hall, Cath. Hall, Joyce Hall, Frances Hall, Charlotte Hall, Wm. Arthur, wife and daughter, Albert S. Severns, wife and infant, Thos. Tomlinson, wife and infant, Jules Bertram, wife and infant, Edward Bertram, Wm. Force, Frances A. Donaldson, David M. Belfrage, Jane Bellatti, T. Ostberg, Albert Herring, S. J. Cowen, D. R. Beall, wife and infant, Miss Helen Kirby, John T. Fenn, Henry Swiss, Wm. H. Cuthbert, Arthur Baylis, Alfred A. Emslie, Geo. T. Emslie, Geo. Liberty, Sam Crummen, Antonio Vascari, Luigi Vascari, P. Schibach and wife, Maria Quintero, Amelia Quintero, Felix Vonderberg, A. Gaunane, Isaac Pratt, Jean Cebrian, Enselia Molira.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.—Balbino Cortes, Spanish Consul-General at New-York, Pedro Ceballos, Jacinto Costa, F. Calcagnino, M. F. Auch, A. F. Downing, M. Leicea, Ygnacio Betancourt, C. Guerro, A. Garcia, C. Acosta, Otto Mair, J. N. Morales and servant, E. Terra, E. Garcia, Colonel L. Lay, Geo. M. Jones.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 28—*In steamship Samaria, for Liverpool.*—E. Milberg, J. S. McGowan, A. Deangelis, Miss Isabella Buchanan, Miss H. Burchard, Rev. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hope, Mr. Emany, F. M. Johnson, Hy. Grew, Miss Hunt, Miss Grew and maid, H. P. Sturgiss, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hodgkinson, 2 Masters Hodgkinson, Miss Sturgiss, Mrs. Hallam and 2 infants, E. Sargeant, D. C. Winter.

In steamship Magnolia, from Savannah.—W. G. Welsh, P. H. Copeland, D. M. Walker, John Stine, A. Halveson, P. W. Brewster, S. P. Cook, W. J. Best, M. Soper, A. Peirara, Rob. Robinson.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 27 | Sun sets.... 5 01 | Moon rises 12 09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 23 | Gov. Island. 3 14 | Hell Gate.. 4 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Oct. 28.

Arrived.

Steamship India, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Oct. 16, via Moville 16th, with mdse. and 325 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage; Oct. 22, lat. 47, lon. 47 54, passed ship Spartan, (of Greenock,) bound E.; 26th, lat. 42, lon. 60, signalized steamship Teutonia, hence for Hamburg; 27th, 8 P. M., exchanged night signals with a Guion steamer, bound E.

Steamship Morro Castle, Palmer, Havana Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. For last 3 ds. has had strong gales from N. E. to N. W., with heavy head sea.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadell, London Oct. 9, via Havre 12th, with mdse. and 427 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steamship Magnolia, Crowell, Savannah, Oct. 25, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. Has had heavy N. W. gales the entire passage.

Steamship Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool Oct. 12, Queenstown 13th, via Boston 27th, with mdse. to C. G. Francklyn.

Steamship Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced strong gales from N. to N. E. during the entire passage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Vanguard, Russell, Liverpool Sept. 27, with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Oct. 11, in a heavy gale from N. E., shipped a sea, which stove deck house and bulwarks; 7th, lat. 48 42, lon. 27 29, exchanged signals with ship Cultivator, hence for Liverpool; 10th, lat. 47 25, lon. 35 40, exchanged signals with a British ship, showing 4th pennant, Nos. 1,729, bound east.

Ship Susan L. Fitzgerald, (of Baltimore,) Raffle, Newport, Eng., 28 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Bark Volant, Castner, New-Orleans 18 ds., with cotton seed to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Has had moderate weather up to Hatteras, since then strong N. W. gales.

Brig Sarah E. Kennedy, (of Waldoboro, Me.,) Simmons, St. Martins 27 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to H. S. Brown & Co. Has had light variable winds and calms to lat. 33, lon. 73; since which had strong N. W. gales; Oct. 2, lat. 19 40, lon. 63 30, saw a brig with mainmast gone by the deck, steering S. W.

Brig Potosi, (of Philadelphia,) Coffill, Nassau, via Exuma 20 ds., with salt to Montell and Bartow—vessel to Smithers & Co. She brings 7 of the crew of the brig Mary J. Goddard, (of St. John, N. B.,) recently wrecked in Crooked Island Passage.

Brig Samuel Welsh, (of Philadelphia,) Darragh, Key West 14 ds., with lumber to Benner, Brown & Pinckney—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Hell, Cienfuegos 23 with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. W. gales.

Schr. Mary S. Lunt, (of Granada,) Simonson, San Blas 34 ds., with cocoanuts to James Stetson & Co.—vessel to Reeve, Osborne & Co. Oct. 27, 25 miles E. of Barnegat, during a gale from N. W., carried away jibboom.

Schr. Sarah Quinn, Matthews, Corpus Christi, Texas, 23 ds., with hides and wool to Henry E. Sprague.

Schr. Gilman D. King, (of New-Bedford,) Eldridge, Port Morant, Jam., 20 ds., with bamboo cane to Ames & Tenney—vessel to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Mountain Laurel, Langley, Jacksonville, Fla., 13ds., with lumber to Alsop & Clark.

Schr. Henrietta, Selsey, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Union, Wallace, Millbridge, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Chas. Grainer, Hovey, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Paugussett, Waples, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Abbie Dunn, Fountain, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. The Chief, Crook, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. D. C. Forester, Sheffield, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. S. Cahill, Snow, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Maxwell, Elizabethport, for Stonington.

Schr. S. D. Ingraham, Hawley, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Hathoway, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Adelaide M. Aldrick, Selover, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Virginia.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Stephen Morgan, Dewey, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence.

Schr. Jane, Morris, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Ann Flower, White, Providence.

Schr. J. Ponder, Springer, Wareham.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Helen P. Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Glading, New-Haven.

Schr. Kate Gordon, Smedley, Port Jefferson.

Schr. David Pearsall, McGinniss, Greenwich.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Mayo, Portland.

Schr. David Nelson, Studwell, Portchester.

Schr. Caroline, Pratt, Newport.

Schr. Senator, Richardson, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Deleste, Morris, Guilford.

Schr. Josephine, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Globe, Eaton, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Wilson, Rondout, for Dighton.

Schr. Niagara, Wood, South Amboy, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Texas, West, Newburg, for Norwich.

Canal boat S. A. Montey, Montey, Ottawa, Canada, 30 ds., with lumber to R. W. Adams & Co.

Canal boat D. B. Merwing, McCye, Quebec, 30 ds., with lumber to H. A. Crane.

WIND—At sunset, light, S. W., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Samaria, for Liverpool; Eagle, for Havana; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Herman Livingston, for Savannah; Minnetonka, for Charleston.

Below.

Ship Glad Tidings, Thomson, from London Sept. 9, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson, Jr.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London Sept. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 28.—Arr. schr. Myrover, New-York.

Sld. steamship Georgia, New-York; schrs. A. Haley, Wilmington, N. C.; D. V. Streaker, Wilmington, N. C.; Althea, Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Ellsworth and schr. Sea View.

Passed out—Schr. Nancy M., for Rotterdam; barks Agra, for Liverpool; J. Steele, for London; Windsor, for Newfoundland; Stenna, for Great Britain.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 25, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Governor Burton, Salem, for Philadelphia; Capella, (Br.,) New-York, for St. John, N. B.; Connecticut, Elizabeth, for Boston; Billow, Rockland, for New-York; New Zealand, Calais, for New-Haven; Laura, Robinson, for Boston.

Sld. schrs. Harper, (having repaired,) Mattie Holmes, Kenduskeag, Lettie Wells, Annie, (Br.,) and Hattie Annah.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. Wharton, Hotchkiss Cove, for New-York, (split foresail on the night of the 24th;) Alaska, Philadelphia, for Boston; Express, Elizabethport, for do.; S. Rockhill, Rondout, for do; S. Morgan, Lubec, for New-York; Sandalphon, Pembroke, for New-York; Prudence, Rockport, Me., for do., (split foresail and jib 24th inst.;) General Marion, Rockland, for Providence; Palos, Bellaty, for Newark, N. J.; N. J. Saxon, Bangor, for Norwich.

Sld. schrs. Sarah Louisa, Hardscrabble, Amanda Powers, Susanna, New Zealand and Capella.

26th, A. M.—Brig Endorus, Portland, for Philadelphia; Chattanooga, Bangor, for Newport, and sailed; George & Albert, do., for Providence, and sailed; Gentile, New-York, for Newburyport, and sailed; Agnes Young, Elizabethport, for do.; Medford, Stonington, for Bangor; Franconia, Ellsworth, for Philadelphia; R. C. Thomas, Rockland, for Savannah.

Sld. schrs. Starlight, J. W. Rumsey, Susan Centre Governor Burton, E. B. Wharton, General Marion, Scud, Palos, Sandalphon, Saxon, Franconia, and Chattanooga.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 28.—Spoken by pilot boat M. H. Grinnell, to-day, ship British Princess, from Calcutta; also, boarded bark Kingdom, of Belgium, from the Madeiras; she came into Delaware Bay to-day and went ashore to the westward of the Brown's. Her Captain is in Irons. A pilot got her off and took her out to sea for New-York.

At the Breakwater—Schrs. Higal Jennings, from New-York, for Virginia; E. H. Nelson, from Indian River, for New-York; Adelaide, from Philadelphia, for New-Haven; steamer William Kennedy, from Norfolk, for Boston, with her walking-beam broken. Wind, S. W.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Arr. ships Lightning, from Newcastle, N. S. W., Moravia, from Tahiti.

Sld. ship Lucerne, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 28.—Cld. ships Alexandria and Crescent City, Liverpool; schr. Emma B. Finney, Matanzas; steamship General Barnes, New-York.

Arr. brig Lizzie Wyman, Georgetown, D. C.; bark Annie Wilson, Demerara.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 28.—Cld. steamer Ashland, for New-York.

Spoken, &c.

E. W. Stetson—Ship, from London (Sept. 10) for New-York, Oct. 23, lat. 40 56, lon. 65 36.

Foreign Ports.

At San Blas, Sept. 24, schr. Jackson, for Baltimore, ldg.

At Port Morant, Jam., Oct. 8, brig Alice, for New-York, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 28.—The Hamburg-American Packet Company's steamer Silesia, from New-York Oct. 19, arrived here at 8:20 P. M., on her way to Cherbourg and Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 28.—The steamship England, from New-York, arrived to-day.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, AND NO. 57 RUE DU CARDINAL FESCH, PARIS,

OFFER A LARGE VARIETY OF

DIAMONDS,
EMERALDS,
PEARLS
AND
SAPPHIRES,

and are constantly receiving from their partner resident in Paris his selections of fine Stones and Diamond and Gem Jewelry.

ELEGANT STOCK OF

FURNITURE,

AT REDUCED PRICES, CONSISTING OF

PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES,

AT

F. KRUTINA'S

MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,

Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,

All goods warranted. Between Bowery and 2d-av.

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 56 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, offer for sale the BONDS of the KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY. These Bonds pay SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

Extremely Low Prices.

OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,
OVERCOATS,

FOR

MEN AND BOYS,

AT

WADE & CUMMING'S,

8TH-AV. AND 23D-ST.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

FALL STOCK.

$200,000

READY-MADE MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING.

PRICES, AS USUAL,
LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.
SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.
Call and judge for yourselves.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

Successors to F. B. BALDWIN,

Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,

NEAR CANAL-ST.

N. B.—2d and 3d-av. cars pass the door. Cross-town cars pass within one block.

CAUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING OBTAINED LETTERS PATENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, CONSISTING OF THE USE OF WELDED STEEL AND IRON PLATES, BARS, &C., KNOWN AS TERWILLIGER & CO.'S PATENT, ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY WARNED AGAINST MAKING OR USING SAFES OR BANK VAULTS MADE OF THIS MATERIAL WITHOUT FIRST OBTAINING LICENSE FROM US. AS IT IS OUR INTENTION TO PROSECUTE AND DEFEND THE RIGHTS SECURED TO US BY THE LETTERS PATENT ABOVE NAMED.

TERWILLIGER & CO.,
NOS. 180 TO 192 WEST HOUSTON-ST.
NEW-YORK, AUG. 28, 1869.

LOW PRICES.

WHITE DINNER SETS, new Limoge Shapes, 157 pieces, $35. Smaller size sets proportionally low in price.

WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces, $3 20.

WHITE TEA SETS, 44 pieces, $4.

GOOD WATER GOBLETS, per dozen, $1 50.

GOOD WINE GLASSES, per dozen, $1.

All other goods in our line equally low. Goods packed for the country, or forwarded by express C. O. D.

WASHINGTON HADLEY'S,
Middle Cooper Institute Block,
3d and 4th avs., between 7th and 8th sts.

Send for Illustrated Photograph and Catalogue of Limoge Dinner, Tea and Toilet Sets, mailed free.

BARGAINS IN TEAS,
COFFEES, FLOUR, MACKEREL,
MOLASSES, SYRUPS, BUTTER.
And all kinds of Groceries and Provisions.
ONE PRICE—CASH ONLY.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
Murray and Greenwich sts., New-York.

A Choice Security.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD,

Free of Government Tax.

NEARLY 10 PER CENT. CURRENCY.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

MIDLAND RAILROAD.

THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.

SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS PAID-UP STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS. No bonds issued on road under construction; issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road built and in running order, BEING ONLY ABOUT HALF THE ACTUAL CASH COST. The road is being built with great economy for cash; 100 miles are done, and in the most thorough manner; 50 miles additional will be finished in November; and the whole line (over 400 miles) it is expected will be completed within the ensuing year. It is one of the most important roads in the State of New-York. It shortens the route from New-York City to Buffalo 70 miles, and to Oswego 45 miles; it traverses a populous district destitute of other railroad facilities, which must furnish it a large and profitable local business; and it will be completed at an aggregate cost far below that of any competing line. These advantages cannot fail to make it one of the best paying roads leading from the metropolis, and its First Mortgage Bonds one of the safest securities ever issued. All mortgage bonds issued on Railroads running from the City of New-York are good, and the interest promptly paid, although some of them are mortgaged for more than double the amount per mile that the Midland is. Among the bonds now offering we know of none equal to these. For the investment of trust or other funds there is nothing better; and in exchange for Government Bonds they give a large increase of income, beside capitalizing the premium. They are meeting with rapid sale, and we have been gratified to find that they are taken chiefly by our most conservative and sagacious capitalists in exchange for Government securities. Price par, and accrued interest in currency. Circulars, pamphlets, &c., on hand for distribution.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

SEVEN PER CENT.

FIRST MORTGAGE

CONVERTIBLE, SINKING FUND

GOLD BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE FIRST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER,

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Total Issue..................$2,000,000
Capital Stock.............. 3,000,000

The Bonds are a first mortgage on the railway, its rolling stock, depots, machine shops, lands, and the entire property of the Company.

LENGTH AND TOPOGRAPHY.

The road is 117 5-100 miles in length, the only East and West line connecting the Cities of Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin on the line of the old Emigrant Road. This section has been justly named the Garden of the West, and is noted for its large agricultural and manufacturing products, also for its valuable mines of coal. The local business will make the line a FIRST-CLASS PAYING ROAD.

VALUABLE CONNECTIONS.

In addition the Company provide for a large through business, having as MANY VALUABLE CONNECTIONS EAST AND WEST AS ANY ROAD now in operation. The line has lately been consolidated with the Indianapolis and Danville Road, making over 200 miles under one management.

At Indianapolis it connects with the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, also with several other lines at Danville, with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, and at Pekin with Peoria, making a new through direct route in Illinois, connecting Philadelphia, New-York, Boston and Baltimore with Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Omaha and the Far West.

COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The road is being rapidly constructed, all graded and bridged, the track laying at the rate of one mile per day, all the iron and a large amount of rolling stock provided. The whole road WILL BE COMPLETED BEFORE THE 1ST OF JANUARY NEXT.

PROFIT OF THE INVESTMENT.

The bonds average LESS THAN EIGHTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS PER MILE, are CONVERTIBE INTO STOCK AT PAR, at the option of the holder, at any time, and may be registered in the name of the owner if desired.

The stocks of several of the principal lines of Illinois are selling at from above par to nearly 200. There is a reasonable prospect of the stock of this road, at no distant day, selling as high as either of them, which makes the convertible clause a valuable option.

We have PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE ROAD, and consider the bonds A CHOICE SECURITY; we therefore take pleasure in recommending them to investors as SAFE, PROFITABLE AND RELIABLE. A large portion of the loan has already been sold.

We are authorized to offer them for the present at 95 and accrued interest in currency, the Company reserving the right to advance the price, without notice. At this price THEY PAY TEN PER CENT. in currency—nearly FIFTY PER CENT. MORE THAN THE SAME AMOUNT INVESTED IN GOVERNMENTS. Gold and all marketable securities received in exchange at highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge.

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE "BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,

now offer a complete assortment of
FINE CUTLERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE, TEA TRAYS,
STEEL FIRE-IRONS,
PLATE-WARMERS, ENGLISH COAL VASES, FENDERS, FOOT-WARMERS,
REFRIGERATORS,
KITCHEN FURNITURE and COOKING UTENSILS of every description,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
LEWIS & CONGER, NO. 601 BROADWAY.

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